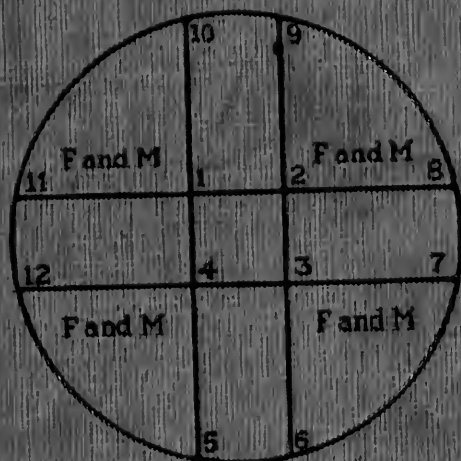


# THE CREATOR'S PLAN AND MAN'S WORK





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# The Creator's Plan and Man's Work

OR

THE FOUNDATION AND CONSTRUCTION  
OF THE  
UNIVERSAL CIVILIZATION

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BY CHARLES G. McDOUGALL

A Corn Grower of Illinois and a Rice Grower of Arkansas

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A WORK ON POLITICAL ECONOMY

For the Common People

Second Edition, Revised March 1917

Stuttgart, Arkansas

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BY CHARLES G. McDOUGALL



*Charles L. McDougall*





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## *Preface*

**M**R. BUCKLE, the author of "Civilization in England," of which he was spared to write only the introduction, says: "For in the moral world, as in the physical world, nothing is anomalous; nothing is unnatural; nothing is strange. All is order, symmetry and law. There are opposites, but there are no contradictions."

"In the character of nations inconsistency is impossible. \* \* \* To solve the great problem of affairs, to detect the hidden circumstances which determine the march and destiny of nations and to find in the events of the past a key to the proceedings of the future is nothing less than to unite in a single science all the laws of the moral and physical world. Whoever does this will build up afresh the fabric of our knowledge, rearrange its various parts and harmonize its apparent discrepancies."

To detect the hidden circumstances which determine the march and destiny of nations and to find in the events of the past a key to the proceedings of the future is the great work

which the author attempts to accomplish. While he cannot hope to achieve success in an undertaking of such magnitude, yet it is possible that he has been able to do some work on a foundation upon which others may build.

To the college graduate I wish to say that I have been deprived of the benefits even of a common school education, and the book may not be up to the standard of other scientific works; this field, however, is open to you; with your knowledge and education you should be able to accomplish more than I have.

To the common people, and especially to the farmers, I am proud to say that I am one of you, and I know that you are all aware of the fact that there must be a foundation for every structure, and its construction requires force and material.

In this book I first prove, the foundation of the Universal Civilization is: "Even as the green herb, have I given **You** all things." In other words, the Earth was created for mankind and the fruits of the Earth are the gift of the Creator to all, and natural laws were made by the Creator, the great Architect of the Universe, to carry out that intention; the force, which is irresistible, is the constant pressure of the selfish mainspring of human conduct on

the common people; the material is the peculiar construction of the Earth, which, you have all observed, produces or contains, or possibly both produces and contains, a surplus quantity of a few commodities in every locality.

The work so far accomplished has lifted us up out of a condition of barbarism, ignorance and superstition, and given us the right to life, liberty, equality and freedom—The pursuit of happiness—which I call the first four columns of the Universal Civilization.

The personal rights of mankind having in a great measure been attained, or at least discovered and proclaimed to the world, the question or demand of the people is now a question of property, or a demand for the fruits of the Earth. Therefore it follows that every institution of government, or every column of our structure, must strengthen and support the first four columns and at the same time provide the fruits of the Earth at the lowest cost or least exertion.

In addition to the inspiration derived from the plow handle the author desires to say that he has devoted some time to the study of Mr. Buckle's "History of Civilization in England," from which source he has acquired much valuable information.



## *Introductory*

THE GRANDEST work of man\* is civilization, by which is meant the change in political and social conditions existing at the present time compared to the same conditions in a state of barbarism.

This great work of civilization is in its infancy; it is hardly begun; in fact the foundation upon which to build the structure has not been discovered, at least, if known has not been utilized by economic writers.

The necessary columns or institutions for its maintenance have not been designated; the work that has been accomplished in its construction is haphazard, not securely or properly braced; we are not yet sufficiently removed from barbarism to be free from danger; there is a possibility, a grave possibility, that it may be overthrown; it is not built upon a lasting or permanent foundation.

When all the columns or institutions for the support of the structure are resting upon the same and the lasting foundation the nations of the Earth will not be an armed camp: the

\*See note one.

waters will not be covered with ships of war and destruction; and the first sights to greet the international traveler will not be forts and cannon.

When civilization is based upon the proper foundation the instruments of war will not be necessary and will not be tolerated.

When we take into consideration the development of Japan along the present lines of civilization, and also take into consideration the vast population and resources of China, now lying dormant, and then remember that even in our own country, at the present rate of consumption, iron will be exhausted and coal a scarce commodity within a century, we can easily see what might cause a repetition of the conditions following the downfall of the Roman Empire.

With the exception of the abolition of chattel slavery the Roman civilization was built upon a foundation which would favorably compare with the foundation upon which the present civilization rests.

The foundation of the Roman civilization was force or power, but finally the storms came and the Empire, weakened by slavery and the consequent unequal distribution of wealth and political influence was overrun by barbarians,



Rome was destroyed and the so-called Roman civilization swept away and forgotten.

As we all know the first work in the construction of a great building is the foundation upon which to base the various columns for the support and maintenance of the proposed structure.

Formerly the foundation of the buildings in the city of Chicago was the clay, only a few feet below the surface; those buildings soon settled out of shape and had to be torn down; then piles were driven deep in the earth and the foundation stones were laid upon the piles; again the buildings settled and had to be torn down; at the present time holes are dug to the bed rock and filled with concrete; the many columns for the support of the buildings are bedded in this concrete; thus the structure rests upon a foundation that will stand the test of time; ancient history is a partial record of former civilizations that have fallen, as did the first buildings of Chicago, simply because they were not based upon the lasting foundation.

In the construction of the proposed building, to-wit, the Universal Civilization, it is the hope of the author first to discover the proper foundation, then to follow with the construction of the necessary columns or institutions

for the perpetuation of the work; all of the columns of the present civilization that are based upon the lasting foundation will be utilized, strengthened and made permanent; it is not the purpose to write a long and tedious book, in language that the ordinary farmer and laborer cannot understand; instead, he will attempt to discover the plans and specifications, which he contends are prepared by the great Architect of the universe, for the foundation and construction of a work or building in which all are interested, and in which all either consciously or unconsciously perform a part of the work.

As these plans and specifications are intended for the common people, they are simple and easily understood.

## *The Foundation*

**I**F THE reader will turn to Genesis 1, 28-31, he will see that, according to this account of the creation, the Earth, including all things and especially the fruit of the soil is the gift of the Creator to mankind.

Again, Genesis IX, 2-3, almost in the same words: "Even as the green herb have I given you all things." That includes the coal, iron and other minerals as well as the fruits of the soil.

This gift of the Creator to mankind, the reader will notice, was not made to any race or class; it was simply given to **all**; that evidently being the plain intention of the Creator, it is only reasonable to suppose He made the necessary laws to carry out His intention.

The discovery of those laws will be the complete science of Political Economy, and their application will cause the Universal Civilization.

In this day and generation it would be useless to produce arguments for the Universal

Civilization based upon a Theological foundation.

Theology is the result of faith and today there are too many skeptics, too many doubters.

While a theological foundation may be correct, yet this age demands scientific and historic proof.

Science, as here used, is the result of inquiry and patient investigation; a scientific fact is the discovery of a natural law, in other words, the discovery of a law made by the Creator.

History is a partial record of what has happened in the World.

Here is an opportunity to write a history of mankind of many volumes; not having the time and knowledge necessary to undertake such a work, and also knowing that the common people, who have for all time led and must continue to lead the way in all movements that have any permanent results in bettering the condition of mankind, do not have the time and inclination to read such works, I will produce only the headlines of the progress of civilization.

Every step forward points to the great truth that the Earth, regardless of the Mosaic

account of the creation, and considering only scientific and historical facts, was created for mankind.

Every institution that is based upon this foundation stands the test of time, while every institution that is not based upon it falls, passes away, and is buried with the dead past.

If these statements are correct, and it is found to the satisfaction of the reader that the Theological foundation is proven to be correct by scientific and historical facts, then we can easily discover the institutions that must yet fall, and those that have been or will be constructed to maintain the Universal Civilization of the future.

## *Slavery*

**T**HE beginning of slavery dates back to the time when one barbarian discovered he had the strength to overpower another and compel him to work for a bare existence.

In the last chapters of Genesis and first chapters of Exodus we find the first authentic account of slavery or the oppression of one class of the people by another and what in the end, so far, always comes to the oppressor.

Here we are informed that Jacob—Renamed Israel by the Lord—was the father of twelve sons; that Joseph, next to the youngest was sold, by his elder brothers, to the Ishmaelites for twenty pieces of silver and afterward the Midianites sold him to Pontifar, Chief officer of Pharaoh, King of Egypt.

Afterward, B. C. 1715, Joseph interpreted a dream for Pharaoh by which it was revealed, that there was to be seven years of exceeding plenty, followed immediately by seven years of famine and great distress in all countries.

Pharaoh, at once, made Joseph ruler of all Egypt, saying to him: "only in the throne shall

I be greater than thou," and directed him to take charge and save all that could be spared during the seven years of plenty.

During the second year of the famine, B. C. 1706, Israel sent all of his sons, except Benjamin, the youngest, to Egypt to buy corn, there they met Joseph, their brother, whom they sold to the Ishmaelites, now ruler of all Egypt.

This meeting of Joseph and his brothers being made known to Pharaoh he spoke to Joseph and told him to have his father and all his family, together with all their flocks, herds, and household goods, moved to Egypt and dwell in the land of Goshen.

The famine being very severe in Caanan—the home of Israel—he moved to Egypt, as requested by Joseph, with all his sons, their wives and children, seventy in all, including Joseph, his wife and two children, and Israel dwelt in the land of Egypt, in the Country of Goshen and had possessions therein and grew and multiplied exceedingly and the land was full of them.

About one hundred and thirty years afterward, B. C. 1576, Pharaoh, king of Egypt, fearing the children of Israel might join the enemy, in case of war, set taskmasters over them,

but the more they were afflicted the more they grew, and the Egyptians were grieved because of the children of Israel, they made them serve with rigor and made their lives bitter with hard bondage, then Pharaoh ordered the midwives to kill all male children of the Israelites at the time of birth, but the midwives feared God and refused to kill the children, and they multiplied and waxed very mighty; then Pharaoh ordered all his people—the Egyptians—that whatever shall be born of the male sex shall be drowned, so it was a crime not to kill the male children of the Israelites.

About this time B. C. 1571, Pharaoh's daughter seeing a small boat in the flags that grew along the bank of the river, directed her maidens to bring it to her. When the cover was removed she found it contained a male child about three months old, she hired a Hebrew, (Israelite) woman to nurse the child, who happened to be the child's mother, and afterward adopted the child and named him Moses.

After Moses grew up to be a strong man and knew of the oppression of the children of Israel by the Egyptians, he saw an Egyptian beating an Israelite, looking around and seeing no one he struck the Egyptian and killed him and buried him in the sand, then he became uneasy



and made his escape into the land of Median.

After many days God called Moses out of the burning bush and said to him: "I have surely seen the affliction of my people that are in Egypt and have heard their cry by reason of their taskmasters; for I know their sorrows: and I am come down to deliver them out of the hands of the Egyptians, \*\*\*\*\*And now behold, the cry of the children of Israel is come unto me: moreover I have seen the oppression wherewith the Egyptians oppress them. Come now therefore, and I will send thee unto Pharaoh, that thou mayest bring forth my people, the children of Israel out of Egypt."

Moses made several objections, among others that he was slow of speech and not eloquent, then God appointed Aaron his older brother to go with him and do the talking.

And the Lord said unto Moses: speak unto Pharaoh, King of Egypt, that he let the children of Israel go out of his land. Moses and Aaron did as directed, but instead of letting them go the King ordered that their burdens be increased; that they gather stubble from the fields and make the same numbers of brick they made when straw was furnished them.

Then, upon the same demand by Moses and Aaron of Pharaoh and his refusal to let them

go, followed the ten plagues of Egypt, inflicted upon the Egyptians but not upon the Israelites.

First: The waters were turned to blood.

Second: The plague of frogs.

Third: The plague of lice.

Fourth: The plague of flies.

Fifth: The plague of murrain.

Sixth: The plague of boils.

Seventh: The plague of hail.

Eighth: The plague of locusts.

Ninth: The plague of darkness.

Tenth: The death of the first born of man and beast.

In regard to this, the tenth plague, the Lord instructed Moses to have each householder or head of a family to kill a lamb on the evening of the fourteenth day of the first month and mark the door post of their houses with blood; he further instructed Moses that he was going through all the land of Egypt about midnight on the fourteenth day of the first month and kill the first born of man and beast of all the Egyptians, from Pharaoh to the woman behind the mill, but he would "Pass Over" all the houses of the Israelites that were marked with the blood of the lamb; he further instructed Moses to have the women borrow jewels of silver and jewels of gold of the Egyptians, and the men borrow of the Egyptians everything

they would need on their journey because Pharaoh and the Egyptians would be anxious to have the children of Israel depart from the land of Egypt at midnight.

When it was known, by the Egyptians, at midnight, the time appointed, that the first born of all the Egyptians were dead, there was a great cry throughout all Egypt, Pharaoh called for Moses and Aaron and said to them: "Rise up and get thee forth from among my people, both ye and the children of Israel, and go serve the Lord as ye have said, also take your flocks and your herds as ye have said, and bless me also.

It is estimated that the children of Israel had increased to over three million of people by this time, B. C. 1491. As the people of Egypt were worn out with the plagues they were anxious to have them go and assisted them by loaning them everything they needed, to such an extent that they spoiled the Egyptians.

At the appointed time the goods of the Israelites were all packed and loaded, their flocks and herds were ready to go and so they departed from Egypt and the bondage of the Egyptians, the Lord leading them with a pillar of fire by night and a pillar of smoke during the

day and thus they were led to the banks of the Red Sea.

After the first born of the Egyptians were buried and the excitement died down, Pharaoh asked: "Why have we let Israel go from serving us?" Then he made ready and ordered all of his chariots and army to follow the track of the Israelites and bring them back to slavery, he overtook them, camped, on the banks of the Red Sea, when the Israelites were ready to go the waters of the Sea were opened so there was a wall of water on the right hand and on the left hand and while the pillar of fire furnished light for the Israelites to pass through to the other side, it made darkness for Pharaoh and his army.

After the children of Israel were all safely on the other side of the sea the darkness was removed and Pharaoh with all his chariots and army followed in the same road that was made for the children of Israel, when the Egyptians were all in between the two banks of the sea, Moses ordered Aaron to strike the waters of the sea with his rod, whereupon the waters came together, and Pharaoh and all his army were drowned.

## *Slavery*

THE INSTITUTION of slavery, the reader will easily admit, was based upon the theory that the Earth was created for a few; at least not for all.

The history of slavery, its degradation and cruelties, would require a volume many times larger than the author proposes to write, and would distract the attention of the reader, so that the main object would become more or less indistinct and perhaps lost.

In order to maintain the institution of slavery it was always necessary to keep the slaves in ignorance; when this was neglected it resulted in revolt and the murder of their masters.

Slavery, in ancient as well as modern times, was responsible for a condition of society that can be best understood by quoting from a negro song often heard in the south before the war;

"I ruther be a nigger than a po' white man."

The white or free laborer was poor because he could not compete with slave labor and accumulate property.

It was this condition more than any other one thing that caused the decline and fall of the Roman Empire.

The beginning of the decline of slavery in all civilized nations dates back to the year of 1783, when a petition was addressed to the English Parliament for the abolition of the slave trade.

On February 4, 1794, the French declared all slaves in French colonies free.

In March, 1807, an act was passed by the English Parliament fixing the date of January 1, 1808, upon which the English slave trade must cease.

The total abolition of the trade by other European powers and America was gradually provided for by treaties which were enforced by the English Government.

In 1830 a bill was passed freeing all slaves in British Colonies and providing for the payment to the owners of One Hundred Million dollars to compensate them for their loss.

The war of the rebellion in the United States, 1861 to 1865, was indirectly caused by slavery.

As a war measure the slaves were set free in 1863 and the act was confirmed by constitutional amendment in 1865.

This war cost about Seven Hundred Thousand lives, desolated the southern states and, including principal and interest, pensions, etc., has cost the people by this time at least Ten Billions of dollars.

The attention of the reader is called to the fact that the English method, which they have always followed, if possible, in abolishing an institution that opposes the progress of civilization, is much better and less costly than the method followed in the abolition of slavery, in the United States.

Slavery was based upon the proposition that the Earth was created for a few.

Its abolition at such tremendous cost of life, and inconceivable cost of treasure, discovers the scientific fact, or natural law, that no one is born to be the slave of another, and very materially helps to support the Theological foundation—"Even as the green herb have I given **you** all things" as the basis of the Universal Civilization. There can be no masters and slaves, all must be free and equal, otherwise this gift of the Creator to mankind is null and void.

## *Trade*

**A** GAIN, in further support of the Theological foundation, we will now investigate trade, and the necessary implements of trade and travel, which are Transportation and Money.

Trade differs from slavery in this particular: it is based upon the theory that the fruits of the Earth, at least, are created for mankind.

The beginning of trade, like slavery, dates back of authentic history.

First, trade was only barter, or the exchange of one surplus commodity for another.

Transportation facilities at the beginning of trade were very meager.

When the primeval trader arrived at the point where the local demand was not sufficient to consume all of his wares he very probably floated them down the streams on a rude raft; later he made boats, which still floated down the streams; in time he learned that poles or oars enabled him to go up the streams as well; sails afterwards replaced the oars; while today



the great steam freighters carry the different surplus products of the world in any direction, regardless of wind, tide or current.

Transportation on land is and always has been more difficult, costly, and at times more dangerous, than transportation by water; rivers, mountains, deserts, wild beasts and barbarous tribes were at one time serious obstacles to land transportation.

Some of these were overcome in an early stage of civilization by the construction of canals, thus substituting transportation by water for that by land.

In the first stages of land transportation the primitive trader probably carried his wares on his back; as he conquered the animals he made them carry his loads; in the winter he learned to use a rough sled; and so it goes, until today we have the modern railroad with mighty engines hauling trains with fifty to one hundred or more loaded cars.

It is indeed a long way from the primitive trader with his back load of a dozen stone axes to the great locomotive with its burden of over two million pounds of merchandise.

The invention of the steam engine and the construction of railroads very materially

reduced the cost of transportation on land and caused a great increase of trade, both between the people of the same nation, called domestic trade, and the people of different nations, called foreign trade.

As trade increased, the difficulty of exchanging a surplus commodity for the desired article in the desired quantity became more difficult, consequently the invention of money.

At first money consisted of things most generally desired, such as skins, cattle, shells, grain, mats, salt, tobacco, etc.

However, it was discovered in an early stage of civilization that gold and silver fulfilled all of the requirements of money, and I might add that this discovery has never been improved upon, so far as the people are concerned, except by the issue of paper certificates, representing an equal amount of coin held in government vaults.

Along with the increase of transportation and money came the mail, telegraph, telephone, and lately the wireless method of communication which is destined to be of great benefit to trade and travel by water; all of which points to the fact that the Earth as a whole was and continues to be a perfect creation, and that the desires of man are limited, and were intended to

be limited, only by his own knowledge and the products of the entire Earth.

Trade is the great civilizer of mankind; in our own country the trader has led the way from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

At the present time the advance guard of trade is found in the frozen north and in the jungles of Africa.

Wherever the trader goes he scatters the seeds of civilization.

In China, where trade was long prohibited, and where at the present time there is the least foreign trade of all the great nations we find a backward state of civilization.

The expected awakening of China depends upon the increase of her foreign trade.

Trade has stood the test of time, all the way from barbarism to the present state of civilization; it has led the way, and every exchange of commodities, every increase of trade, has benefited not only a few but all mankind.

Trade demands peace; it will eventually banish war.

If the reader has the time and inclination he can easily find works which will prove that the

important facts concerning the history of trade and the implements of trade (money, means of communication and transportation) are contained in these headlines.

Here however, there is no mention of tariff laws or other foolish regulations by various nations to restrict, interfere with, regulate and prevent the free exchange of the many surplus commodities between the people of different nations.

This subject will be considered in the construction of one of the columns of the proposed structure.

Now we have **slavery**, a negative argument and **trade**, an affirmative argument; the former institution, or slavery, based upon the theory that the Earth was created for a few individuals; the latter institution, or trade, based upon the theory that the Earth was created for mankind.

As civilization advances slavery recedes and is finally abolished; on the other hand, as civilization advances trade increases and becomes universal.

If the Theological foundation—"Even as the green herb have I given you all things,"—which

it is desired to support by scientific and historical facts, is not correct, then the result would be exactly reversed; slavery would have increased and become universal, while trade would have receded and finally become extinct.

While the decline and abolition of slavery and the incessant increase and extension of trade, overcoming in its onward march not only the obstacles of nature but also the obstacles interposed by ignorant, selfish and meddling legislators and rulers, ought to be sufficient evidence to establish the correctness of the Theological foundation as the only true basis for the Universal Civilization, yet in order to furnish a preponderance of evidence, there are other witnesses to examine.

## *Roman Civilization*

**T**HE Roman government and institutions, consequently the Roman Civilization, was based upon force or militarism as it is now called.

The wealth that was accumulated by conquering other nations and countries and reducing the people to slavery gradually fell into the hands of a very few individuals.

The proposition that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed was entirely ignored.

The conditions, so far as the common people and the slaves were concerned, finally became unbearable.

The great majority of the people were either slaves or worse than slaves; nothing to live for, nothing to fight for; and the wealthy class were not sufficiently numerous to defend the Empire from civil discord and foreign invasion; consequently the downfall of what was called the Roman Civilization.

Rome existed as Kingdom, Republic and

Empire about Twelve Hundred years, the end coming A. D. 476.

For centuries she derived all that any nation can derive from military power; she was always prepared for war; for Five Hundred years, as Republic and Empire, she was mistress of the known World, both on land and sea; not only a World power but the power of the world.

From the downfall of Rome and the disappearance of her civilization we learn that force, (militarism) either to maintain peace or perpetuate war, is not the proper foundation upon which to build a lasting civilization.

## *Protection from the Wrath of God*

**A**BOUT Five Hundred years after the fall of the Roman Empire, owing to the constant pressure of the principal mainspring of human conduct, SELFISHNESS, the common people first began to doubt the doctrine of the Clergy and manifested a desire to better their condition.

During the Five Hundred years mentioned above, the Clergy alone were able to read and write, consequently had an absolute monopoly of Knowledge concerning the laws of nature.

In the absence of Physical knowledge, or knowledge concerning the laws of nature, man is always superstitious; any unusual natural occurrence is therefore attributed to the interference of the Deity.

A comet, an eclipse, a severe storm, a dry season, a wet season, an earthquake, and especially an epidemic, is to them a manifestation of the wrath of God sent to chastise them for their sins. In the great depths of their ignorance the people wanted PROTECTION FROM THE WRATH OF GOD, and that was



the foundation upon which civilization, if it might be called civilization, rested.

The church or the Clergy claimed to be able to furnish the desired protection; all the people had to do was to attend the meetings, believe the doctrine and contribute their wealth to the church.

As knowledge increased in spite of all opposition and became diffused among the people, the Clergy found it necessary to persecute and torture the people, in order to make them believe the doctrine, and thus be able to continue, themselves, in power over them; it was then that the struggle began for religious liberty.

This struggle between the people and the church continued with more or less violence until the treaty of Westphalia, A. D. 1648, and finally resulted in religious liberty for every one in the more highly civilized nations.

For Five Hundred years following the downfall of Rome the ignorance of the people was so dense, and being accustomed to obeying their masters, they made no serious protest against the rule of the church.

The present conditions in Russia would probably be a fair comparison of the conditions

existing during the remainder of the period up to the treaty of Westphalia, except that the instruments of torture now in use to maintain the Russian Autocracy in power are not quite so barbarous as those in use at that time.

Protection from the wrath of God, or government by the church, was based upon the theory that the Earth was created for the Clergy; this attempt to maintain government based upon a false theory, ignoring the fact that the Earth was created for mankind has long since fallen in all civilized nations; "the increase of knowledge is the grave of superstition."

## *Feudalism*

**A**T the time the Clergy first commenced to persecute and torture the people to make them believe the doctrine of the church, the land was owned or controlled in large tracts. In order to protect themselves from the persecution of the Clergy the people allied themselves with the large landowners. This system of government was called Feudalism. It was the first attempt of the people, after the fall of the Roman Empire to establish government on a secular basis instead of a Spiritual basis.

Under this system of government the common people were little if any better than slaves; but it must have been better than government by the church, otherwise it could not have lasted as long as it did.

Feudalism was based upon the theory that the Earth was created for a few large land owners; its decline and fall was caused by the growth of cities, the increase and diffusion of knowledge and the consequent loss of power by the church.

## *The French Revolution*

**A** GAIN, coming down to modern times, in 1789 we have the French Revolution.

The King, the aristocracy and the Clergy of France at that time seem to have labored under the opinion that the Earth was created for them.

The rights and welfare of the common people were entirely ignored and the conditions in France were fast approaching the conditions existing in Rome before the fall of the Empire.

If France at that time had been, as Rome had been, the power of the World, and the surrounding countries inhabited by barbarians, the probabilities are the conditions following the fall of the Roman Empire would have been repeated.

In the absence of barbarians to overrun the country, the common people of France, held together by the first law of nature, selfishness, or self-preservation, either beheaded or banished the Aristocracy and the Royal family and took possession of the land that the Creator had given to them; by so doing they simply re-

stored stolen property to its lawful owners. While the combined military forces of Europe were able to restore the Monarchy for a short time, yet the Declaration of American Independence had been made; the fiat had gone forth "That all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and all men are born equal, with certain inalienable rights; among these are life, liberty and freedom, or the pursuit of happiness."

Here we have four natural laws, four scientific laws, that the Creator made for the construction of the Universal Civilization, proclaimed to the world at one time.

## *Summary of the Evidence*

A SUFFICIENT number of the witnesses having now been examined, let us sum up the evidence. The object, the reader will remember, is to prove by scientific and historical facts that the Earth was created for mankind and the fruits of the Earth are the gift of the Creator to all, and thereby establish the correctness of the Theological foundation upon which to build the Universal and lasting Civilization of the future.

Trade and the necessary implements of trade and travel (to wit, transportation, means of communication and money) are built upon this foundation; they have witnessed the decay of nations and the fall of Empires; have overcome in their forward march many natural obstacles, and flourished in spite of the meddlesome legislation of ignorant legislators and rulers, and continue to increase in importance.

On the other hand we have the following witnesses:

First—Slavery; Earth was created for slave owners; Abolished.

Second—Roman Civilization, for a few; Fallen.

Third—Protection from the wrath of God, or government by the church for the benefit of the Clergy; Buried with the dead past.

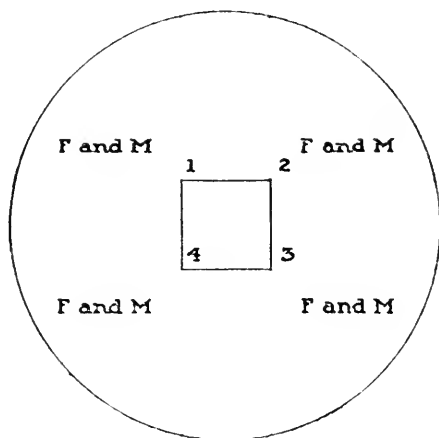
Fourth—Feudalism; Earth was Created for a few land owners; Abandoned.

Fifth—An attempt to repeat Roman Misgovernment by the Royal Family and Aristocracy of France; Banished or beheaded.

The silent but undeniable testimony of these witnesses, together with the scientific facts, the right to life, liberty, equality, and freedom, which establish government of the people, conclusively proves that the Earth was not created for a few individuals, and also proves the correctness of the Theological Foundation, that the Earth was created for mankind and the products of the Earth are the gift of the Creator to all, and that is the foundation upon which is being constructed the Universal Civilization of the future.

At least the Author claims that the case is won, and that the foundation upon which to base the various columns for the support of the magnificent structure, the Universal Civilization, is finally discovered.

## *Diagram Showing First Four Columns*



**I**N the above diagram the circle represents the Earth, which is the limit of desires.



F represents the force, which is the constant pressure of the selfish mainspring of human conduct on the common people.

M represents the material, which is the peculiar construction of the Earth, containing or producing a surplus quantity of a few commodities in every locality.

This force and this material have constructed the first four columns of the Universal Civilization as shown in the diagram, to wit: No. 1, The right to life; No. 2, Liberty; No. 3, Equality; No. 4, Freedom, or the pursuit of happiness.

These four columns are based upon the proposition that the Earth was created for mankind; they represent the personal rights of mankind and also establish government of the people, which is the only kind of government that the Creator made any laws to establish or perpetuate.

## *The Force and Material*

**T**HE foundation of the structure having been discovered, before proceeding with the erection of the various columns necessary for its support and maintenance it is advisable to examine the force and material provided by the Creator for the construction of the building.

The immediate object is to establish the fact that nothing happens, nothing is strange, all is order, symmetry and law.

The movements of the various bodies composing the solar system, and likewise the action of man, and even the method that we adopt for the production of the fruits of the Earth, were designed by the Creator.

With the aid and observation of other astronomers, Kepler, born in 1571, discovered the following natural or divine laws:

First—That the planets move in elliptical orbits, of which the Sun occupies the focus.

Second—That an imaginary line joining the Sun and any planet moves over equal space in equal time.

Third—That the square of the times of the revolutions of the planets are as the cubes of their mean distance from the Sun.

Afterward, Newton, born in 1642, observed that an apple falling from a tree always fell down instead of up or sideways, which led to his discovery of the law of the Attraction of Gravitation; that is, "That every portion of matter attracts every other portion of matter with a force directly proportional to the product of their masses, and indirectly proportional to the square of the distance between them."

The discovery of this law established the fact that the various bodies composing the solar system were held in their orbits, as discovered by Kepler, by the same force that caused the apple to fall to the Earth.

The reader will probably notice that these laws are somewhat complicated and beyond the comprehension of the common people, but it was the discovery of these laws, and other laws of nature, or more properly speaking, other laws made by the Creator, and the diffusion of the knowledge or information resulting from their discovery, that led to the downfall of "Protection from the wrath of God."

That knowledge of this particular kind would

lead to its downfall was well understood by the Clergy.

In support of this assertion Copernicus, a famous astronomer of Poland, born in 1473, anticipated (predicted) the discovery of the laws which were afterward discovered by Kepler and Newton, and published the same in 1543, for which he was promptly excommunicated by the Pope.

At the present time, while we, the common people, do not understand the laws, yet we know that God never manifests any wrath; that he does not interfere with the affairs of mankind; and that the laws controlling the universe, controlling the solar system, also controlling the movements of the Earth, giving us Summer and Winter, seed time and harvest, also controlling the elements of the Earth, giving us rain, snow and hail, sunshine and cloud, are made, fixed and unchangeable, and will so continue until the end of time.

It has been shown that the Earth was created for mankind, that the products of the Earth are the gift of the Creator to all, that, this is the only foundation upon which to build the Universal Civilization, and now it is the contention of the Author that laws controlling the action or conduct of man, in connection with

other laws controlling the production of the many and various commodities required to satisfy the desires, were also made, fixed and are likewise unchangeable and that these laws will cause **universal government of the people** and also cause a condition of society or state of civilization in which each and every one will have and enjoy an abundance of the necessities, and some, more or less, according to individual exertion and ability, of the pleasures and luxuries of life.

These laws can only be compared to the laws discovered by Kepler and Newton, they are natural or divine laws made by the Creator, and will accomplish their purpose with the same un-deviating certainty that the law of the attraction of Gravitation, discovered by Newton holds the Earth in its orbit.

## *The Force Or Laws Controlling the Action of Man*

A CLOCK usually has two mainsprings. One of them causes the hands to indicate the time; the other causes a small hammer to strike the hour.

Likewise there are two mainsprings of all human conduct or action.

One of the mainsprings of human action is Sympathy, which we will liken to the spring of the clock that causes the hammer to strike the hour.

The other mainspring of human conduct is often referred to as the first law of nature, self-preservation, or in a word Selfishness, which we will liken to the spring of the clock that causes the hands to indicate the time.

After the hour is struck the spring that causes it to strike remains inactive until the time comes for it to strike again; if the machinery became disarranged so the hammer kept on

striking until the power of the spring was exhausted, we would send it to the jeweler for repairs.

Likewise the sympathetic mainspring of human conduct is not made to maintain continuous action.

We are informed that some one is in great distress, immediately we rush to his assistance.

We are informed that the hot winds have destroyed the crops over a large territory; directly the sympathetic mainspring is in action and we contribute car loads and train loads of the necessities of life to relieve the distress.

Again, the morning papers announce that San Francisco is destroyed by an Earthquake and the people are in need of assistance.

The Sympathetic mainspring flies, into action and in a few days Three Hundred Thousand dollars in excess of the amount needed is freely contributed.

On the other hand "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was published in 1851, depicting a somewhat magnified condition of the suffering and distress of the slaves in the South.

It was intended to act upon the Sympathetic mainspring of human conduct, but this was a

case that required continuous effort, consequently there was no immediate action of any great importance.

On the same principle that the continuous use of the right arm of the blacksmith causes the development of the muscles of the arm, the improved methods of communication and transportation of supplies to those in distress causing the more frequent use of the sympathetic mainspring of human conduct, it is possible that it will also become of more importance.

However, it is quite evident that sympathy was intended to relieve immediate distress, only, therefore does not remove the cause.

Selfishness, the other mainspring of human conduct, is constructed to maintain continuous action.

Newton saw the apple fall to the ground, it was a perfectly natural occurrence, but it did not fall up or sideways; he believed there was a reason or force that caused it to fall to the ground; he afterward proved that the same force that caused the apple to fall down was the force that held the Earth and other bodies composing the solar system in their orbits.

Likewise, you observe the selfish child reach



out and grab the largest apple ; you reprove the action, but it is the same motive, the same mainspring of human conduct, that has given us the right to life, liberty, equality and freedom.

In 1861, nine years after "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was published, the first shot of the war of the Rebellion was fired at Fort Sumter ; a call was issued by President Lincoln for Seventy-five Thousand volunteers, not to free the slaves but to maintain the Union.

This call was answered by many more than the required number ; whole regiments were on the way in a few days.

It was the selfish mainspring of human conduct in action to maintain the Union, because it was necessary in order to perpetuate government of the people, against the selfish motive of the slave owners of the South to perpetuate slavery, and even up to the time that the slaves were set free, as a war measure, another selfish motive, it was an insult to the vast majority of the Union soldiers to tell them they were fighting to free the slaves. Which shows the small effect that "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and other sympathetic arguments had upon the people, and also shows that the war was fought on both sides from purely selfish motives.

President Lincoln's speech at Gettysburg

confirms every statement herein made, in regard to the war of the Rebellion; this remarkable speech I will take the liberty of quoting in full:

“Four score and seven years ago our Fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

“Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure.

“We are met on a great battle field of that war.

“We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who gave their lives that that nation might live.

“It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this, but in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground.

“The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract.

“The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here.

"It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus so nobly advanced.

"It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall have not died in vain, that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the Earth."

Following is a verbatim copy of The Declaration of American Independence, the most eloquent appeal ever written to enlist the support of any people, in any cause.

Twenty-seven reasons are given to justify their action, only one, the last one, exactly in the right place, is intended to act upon the sympathetic mainspring of human conduct, while the other Twenty-six were intended to act and did act upon the selfish mainspring with a force that Great Britain could not conquer, partly because the eloquence of the selfish appeal gave us the support of the French people and many of the leading men of England:

## *Declaration of Independence*

**W**HEN in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles and

organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

“Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed.

“But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing, invariably the same object, evidences a desire to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and provide new guards for their security.

“Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government.

“The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:

“He has refused his assent to laws, the most

wholesome and necessary for the public good.

“He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

“He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

“He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

“He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

“He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the state remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of

invasions from without, and convulsions within.

“He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

“He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

“He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

“He has erected a multitude of new offices and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance.

“He has kept among us in times of peace, standing armies without the consent of the Legislature.

“He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

“He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation.

“For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us.

“For protecting them, by mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states.

“For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world.

“For imposing taxes on us without our consent.

“For depriving us in many cases of the benefits of trial by jury.

“For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses.

“For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule in these Colonies.

“For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws and altering fundamentally the forms of our government.

“For suspending our Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with powers to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.



“He has abolished government here, by declaring us out of his protection and waging war against us.

“He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

“He is at this time transporting large armies of mercenaries to complete the work of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

“He has constrained our fellow citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

“He has excited domestic insurrections among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

“In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms. Our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose

character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

“Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren.

“We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace, friends.

“We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in general congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these united Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States;

that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that as free and independent states they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor."

The meaning of the word **Selfishness**, as herein used, can now be easily understood. The Declaration of Independence was made and the war of the Revolution fought, as all the world knows, to establish government of the people; in other words, quoting from the Declaration itself:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and freedom, or the pursuit of happiness.

"That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

Quoting again from Lincoln's speech: "We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who gave their lives that that nation might live; and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the Earth."

I have now produced the highest authority in all history, the Declaration of American Independence and Lincoln's speech at Gettysburg, to prove that the war of the Revolution, from purely selfish motives, was fought to establish and transmit to future generations the personal rights of mankind, and the war of the rebellion, from the same motives, was fought that those rights, or that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the Earth.

It being an admitted fact that the motives of all human conduct are sympathy and selfishness, then the same motive that caused the selfish child to reach out and grab the largest apple is the motive or force that causes the advance of civilization, and will eventually construct the various columns necessary for the support and maintenance of the Universal Civilization of the future.

The laws controlling the action of man are supposed to be more complex than other natural laws.

It is now the hope of the Author that it has been shown, to the entire satisfaction of the reader, that the constant pressure of the selfish mainspring of human conduct on the common people is the force or natural law that compels us to act; has lifted us out of barbarism, ignorance and superstition; given us the undisputed right to life, liberty, equality and freedom; and caused the present state of civilization.

It is the contention of the Author that laws controlling the action of man were made fixed and unchangeable; this being the law controlling his action, then, it is not complex; in fact any law provided by the Creator, pertaining solely to mankind and the Earth, must necessarily be easily understood, in order that it may be discovered and applied by the common people.

Those at the top-capital and those in authority—it should be remembered, always seek to maintain existing conditions and permit the advance of civilization only so far as to prevent revolution, and often fail to act in time to accomplish that.

Comparing this law controlling the action of man with the laws controlling the movements of the planets discovered by Kepler and the

law of the Attraction of Gravitation discovered by Newton, we can easily see the difference between the laws that are necessary for astronomers and those that are necessary for the common people to understand.

The only reason I am able to give why this law has not been discovered is—because it is so very simple.

The many and complex questions, and the actions of individuals, groups and parties, may have caused the great thinkers and writers to overlook the law that lay on the surface, and seek, in vain, for its discovery in other places.

Or possibly they may have decided that things just happen so far as man is concerned, and the Creator made no laws controlling his action.

However, this is the law that the Author contends controls the action of man, and the constant pressure of the selfish mainspring of human conduct on the common people is the irresistible force and the cause of the advance of civilization.

## *The Material*

**I**T is now advisable to establish an important fact that may not be generally known, except by farmers, concerning the production of the fruits of the soil, all of which, it has been shown, are necessary to satisfy the desires.

The Author, being an ordinary Illinois farmer, does not have a very lively imagination, but it sometimes seems that the desires might have been somewhat restricted without any great detriment to the happiness of man, and all things necessary to satisfy him placed in a much smaller territory—for instance, ten miles square. There would be no desire to travel, because there would be nothing new to see.

Every ten miles square being exactly alike would be rather monotonous, but it would save the construction of railroads, canals and other means of transportation and travel.

Altogether, everything taken into consideration, such an Earth would save a lot of hard work, and might be an ideal place to live in; everything would be on a dead level, with no desire or possibility of improvement.

However, the Earth we have to deal with was not made on that plan; in fact, it evidently was made on exactly the opposite plan.

The coal, iron, gas, oil, copper and other minerals are found in large quantities, often in places almost inaccessible; much larger quantities, in fact than any possible population can consume in the immediate vicinity; also experience has shown that the soil is a specialist in the production of almost every commodity.

Some of the products of agriculture, for instance corn and cotton, are produced in surplus quantities on strips of land called belts, extending across our country East and West.

Wheat, including both varieties, winter and spring, is grown over much larger territory than corn or cotton.

Potatoes, from some reason, probably more on account of the soil than the climate, are produced in large quantities, with great regularity, in one or more counties of a state, or possibly in parts of several counties.

Another product of agriculture, rice, a very important commodity, in fact furnishing the principal article of diet of more people than any other one product of the soil, requires for its production, a steady hot climate for two or



three months, and a subsoil that will hold water; as it has to be grown in water from one to three inches in depth, it is necessary to have an abundant supply that can be procured at a reasonable cost.

The different varieties of fruits are grown more or less all over our country, but the surplus supply that furnishes the markets, like all other supplies that furnish the markets with the necessities of life, is grown by specialist, on soil and under climatic conditions that seem to have been made for that especial purpose.

It is this very important fact that I wish to impress upon the reader, to-wit, **that the Earth contains or produces a surplus quantity of a few commodities in every locality.** Therefore it follows, if there is hunger, starvation or famine, it is man's folly, and not the fault of the Créator.

Ours is the largest country in the World, over which there is absolute freedom of trade; consequently we adopt the surplus method of production, which causes our immense domestic trade; but the small country, with the less variety of soil and climate, must necessarily abandon this method, until freedom of trade is adopted by and between all of the nations.

A most convincing example, confirming the

correctness of the theory here advanced has just come under my observation; not only observation but actual experience.

We, (that is the Author and his brother William, he always insisting on arousing the family at half past four in the morning, and I, insisting on working in the fields until sundown, and the chores yet to be done,) wasted very little time. After thirty years of this kind of work we had a little money ahead; and in order to be sure and save it from the predatory trusts, corporations, captains of industry and bloated millionaires, we went down to the Grand Prairie of Arkansas and bought a piece of land.

We knew all about the benefits of drainage and wanted a piece of flat land that could be drained without an expensive ditch for an outlet.

We found exactly what we wanted, and for a fact it was a "peach" of a farm. The surrounding country was fair to look upon and appeared to be prosperous. There were nice large houses and barns, and most of them newly painted, so we proceeded to build as well if not better than the rest of them. Then we tile-drained eighty acres for a beginning.

After several years of experience we were

convinced that, while it would grow a great many things, just as the land agent said it would, yet we could not make it grow enough of anything to support the renter and his family and pay the taxes; and there was quite a patch of it.

The principal crop was oats, sown in the fall, September or October, but it was usually so dry at that time of the year that they failed to come up; if they came up and stood the cold rains of winter it was so wet and sultry at harvest time that it was almost impossible to harvest and thrash the crop; so we found it to be a country without either seed time or harvest.

Then we tried corn, and soon found that it would take a man to only a few acres to keep the crab grass from smothering it out.

As to live stock—first we had the buffalo gnats early in the spring; then the green heads; next came the black flies and mosquitoes in swarms; ticks all of the time and finally the bone picker, a large black fly that comes late in the fall; it derives its name from the fact that there is not much left of live stock by that time except the bones.

Under the circumstances it was plain to us that it was not intended for a stock country.

After several years, as it was getting rather monotonous to send money from our Illinois farm to pay Arkansas taxes, and having by this time lost confidence in the land agent that sold us the land, we requested another land agent to tell us plainly what the land was good for.

Said he, "I was born here, have lived here all my life, am now over sixty years of age, and know exactly what this land is good for and can tell you just what to do; the only way to make a living here is to cut prairie grass and make hay; so far as the land is concerned it is good to skin Northern suckers."

"Now," said he, "you go and fix up your fences and gates, and paint the buildings so they will look like you are making money, and I will sell it for you to another Northern sucker and you will be out."

That was surely an eye opener. Then it was, we discovered that all the newly painted houses were for sale or occupied by new comers.

About this time a farmer by the name of William H. Fuller, near Lonoke, after spending several years working on rice farms in the vicinity of Crowley, La., returned to his Arkansas farm, fully convinced that it would grow rice. From an interesting account of Mr. Fuller's pioneer work in this industry in

Arkansas in "The Southwest Trail," July, 1915, I take the liberty of quoting the following:

### CITIZENS OFFER \$1,000 PRIZE

So convincing was Fuller's statements that rice could be grown successfully in Arkansas that the citizens of Carlisle and Hazen finally offered him a reward of \$1,000 if he would produce an average of not less than thirty-five bushels an acre on a seventy-five acre field. They gave him two years in which to meet the requirements.

Fuller, without hesitation, accepted the conditions. He was to shoulder all the expenses of production. A committee, headed by John Sims and J. S. Savage of Carlisle, collected the money and placed it in the bank subject to Fuller's demand, provided he met the conditions under which it was to be his.

Fuller again went to Crowley, to buy necessary equipment. \*\*\*\*\* Late in the fall of 1905 Fuller returned to Lonoke County with a carload of material—seed rice, drill tools, piping and other necessities. That winter a well was sunk to a depth of 154 feet, which furnished an endless supply of water, the future rice field was plowed; levies were raised at state places and canals were constructed through which the

water was to be carried to the fields. \*\*\*\*\* In the fall, the rich dark green gave way to a golden yellow, the color of ripe rice. The heavy heads began to droop and the crop was ready for the sickle. A binder was utilized and the field was harvested in surprisingly short time. \*\*\*\*\* Thousands were on hand to see the thrashing. It was a great victory for Fuller, the rice yielded 5,225 bushels from seventy acres, an average of almost seventy-five bushels to the acre, twice as much as the requirements of the agreement between the citizens and the grower.

After visiting Mr. Fullers' farm and viewing his success, instead of painting the buildings we put in a rice plant, in the fall after the first day's thrashing the Author was inspired to write a poem.

#### THE RICE OF ARKANSAS\*.

The rosy light of dawn appears,  
The hoot owl cries Who awe, Who awe,  
And rice birds sing in chorus gay  
Way down in Arkansaw.

The crow flies o'er the ripening fields  
And cries his kaw, kaw, kaw,  
I see, says he, some rice is ripe  
Way down in Arkansaw.

\*Spelled, Arkansas, pronounced Arkansaw.

The engine hums a merry tune  
The thrasher, calls for straw, more straw;  
And rice rolls out in golden streams  
Way down in Arkansaw.

The farmer wears a happy smile;  
In glee he laughs ha ha, haw haw;  
It seems we'll have some dollars yet  
Way down in Arkansaw.

My folks up north are smiling too  
The boys cheer Hurrah, hurrah;  
This letter brings a check for us  
From far off Arkansaw.

Go bear this challenge far and wide  
And blaw your bugles blaw;  
I dare you find a spot on Earth  
That beats the rice of Arkansaw.

Four years' experience, the Author wrote, in the first edition of this book has shown that the land that was good for nothing except to grow prairie grass and skin Northern suckers will produce on an average from sixty to eighty bushels of rice per acre, and the rice as it comes from the thrasher is worth about a dollar per bushel, five more years of experience does not suggest any change in the figures.

The first settlement was made on this land in 1685 at Arkansas Post; (about 20 miles from the Author's farm) most of it has changed owners so many times that the shortest possible abstract of title makes a book.

Millions of dollars have been lost by the settlers trying to make a living and find out what the Grand Prairie of Arkansas was good for.

It has taken about two hundred and twenty years to find that it was made to grow rice. Now, since the discovery, it is easy to see that it was intended for irrigation.

The subsoil about two feet below the surface holds water like a dish. I might add that it holds it from coming up as well as going down, all farmers will know what that means in a hot, dry climate.

Up to the present time we have found an abundance of water in less than two hundred feet, and there is a seed time and harvest for rice in Arkansas.

This is an extreme case, both in the length of time and treasure required to unravel the hidden mysteries of nature, in other words to discover the unchangeable laws of the Creator, that ought to have been, in this case, plain to



any ordinary observer with very little exertion of the brain.

It seems it was intended that man should see, think, and then act; if he fails to do this he does not discover the law, and gets into trouble.

In a few years (it was said in the first edition) the farmers of the Grand Prairie, like the farmers of the corn belt, cotton belt, potato patches, etc., will produce the surplus product, the crop that yields the greatest return with the least labor, the crop that pays the best, which is rice.

In 1914 Arkansas produced 4,188,368 bushels of rice, worth to the growers \$4,000,000. We hear a great deal about diversifying the crops in the South. Properly speaking, diversification, of crops, means, a rotation of crops to maintain the fertility of the soil so it will continue to produce the surplus.

While it is entirely unnecessary and may possibly distract the attention of the reader, yet if you contemplate buying land and the agent tells you it will grow anything you plant, be careful; the Earth was not made on that plan.

If all the newly painted houses are for sale, or occupied by new comers, remember, there

are predatory land agents as well as predatory trusts.

If you get into trouble you may live to get out as we did, or it may take two hundred and twenty years.

The force and material have now been examined; the material is the peculiar construction of the Earth containing or producing a surplus of a few commodities in every locality; in a word; the **Surplus**.

The force, as previously stated, is the constant pressure of the selfish mainspring of human conduct on the common people; in a word, **Selfishness**. The force, **SELFISHNESS**, causes the advance of civilization, while the **SURPLUS** causes trade and travel which will make it universal.

## *Recapitulation*

**T**HE Author hopes that the following scientific facts have been established

First—That the Earth was created for mankind.

Second—That all men have the right to life.

Third—That all men have the right to liberty.

Fourth—That all men are created equal.

Fifth—That all men have the right to freedom—Pursuit of happiness.

Sixth—That the desires of man are limited only by his knowledge and the fruits of the Earth.

Seventh—That selfishness is the prime motive of human conduct.

Eighth—That the Earth produces or contains a surplus quantity of a few commodities in every locality.

Since the beginning of the present civiliza-

tion the principal object has been to discover and establish the personal rights of mankind. The results in our own country are stated in the above established facts numbered, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth.

These facts simply amount to the discovery and application of that number of natural or divine laws which establish government of the people, when and where adopted.

The maintenance and perpetuation of those laws is absolutely necessary; First in order to continue the present state of civilization; and Second; in order to attain the higher and Universal Civilization of the future.

Day after day, year after year, century after century, the irresistible force of the constant pressure of the selfish mainspring of human conduct on the common people has met and overcome the selfishness of those at the top (who have always opposed the progress of civilization) and have transmitted to us the undisputed right to life, liberty, equality and freedom; they are the first four columns of the Universal Civilization; they are plainly based upon the proposition that the Earth was created for mankind. They have been placed upon the lasting foundation by the pike and the sword, by the cannon and the musket, by the carnage

of war and the tortures of the inquisition, by the blood of the martyrs and the heroes of a thousand battles; they represent the most valuable inheritance of those now living from those who have gone before; and make it possible for us and our posterity to continue the work and complete the structure, in a less barbarous and more civilized manner, simply by the force of public opinion expressed by the ballot.

Let us then lay away the implements of war, death and destruction and never bring them forth again except in defense of our sacred inheritance, the right to life, liberty, equality and freedom; these have been won by the sword, and it is in their defense alone that we are justified in ever again withdrawing it from the scabbard.

With the exception of the freedom of trade, with all countries, which is a personal right of mankind and almost made compulsory if we wish to enjoy the fruits of the Earth and prosperity, resulting from the surplus method of production, the question from now on is not a question of liberty or personal rights, at least in our own country, but it is a question of property or the right of mankind to the fruits of the Earth.

When the Creator said (Genesis 8:22):

"While the Earth remaineth, seedtime and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night shall not cease," He knew that the law of the attraction of gravitation was in full force and effect and would so continue for all time.

With the same confidence He says: (Genesis 9:3), "Even as the green herb have I given you all things." He also knew that He had made the laws that would carry out that intention.

He had made the desires of man limited only by the fruits of the Earth.

He had made the Earth to contain or produce the surplus and He had made the selfish mainspring of human conduct, the combined action of which has produced the present state of civilization.

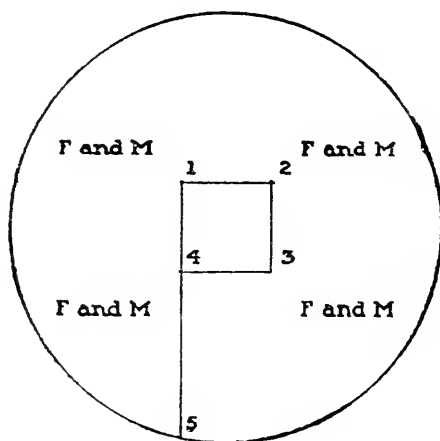
To give security to the work so far accomplished and carry out the intention, "Even as the green herb have I given you all things," other columns are yet to be constructed, by the same force and material that have done the work so far accomplished, and will eventually complete the construction of the Universal Civilization.

It is not the intention of the Author to look

for a needle in a hay stack or present any long winded theories.

The only object is to discover the natural laws or institutions necessary to maintain government of the people and at the same time carry out the intention of the Creator, that mankind should have and enjoy the fruits of the Earth; these laws were made for the common people, consequently they are simple and easily understood, not the least complicated, when discovered and applied, will not need any government control or tinkering of any kind.

*Diagram Showing  
Construction of  
the Fifth Column*



*Private Ownership of the Earth and  
Business*



THE PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF THE LAND IN  
LARGE TRACTS CAUSES INEQUALITY,  
HELPS TO SUPPORT THE ARISTOCRACY  
AND THE KINGDOM.

IN SMALL TRACTS, LARGE ENOUGH TO IN-  
SURE ECONOMICAL PRODUCTION,  
PREVENTS THE UNEQUAL DISTRIBUTION  
OF WEALTH AND POWER AND  
HELPS TO SUPPORT GOVERNMENT OF  
THE PEOPLE.

THE BUSINESS OF TRADE, WHICH IS A VERY  
IMPORTANT PART OF THE GIFT OF THE  
CREATOR TO MANKIND, SHOULD ALSO  
BE LIMITED TO THE AMOUNT NEC-  
ESSARY FOR THE ECONOMICAL DISTRI-  
BUTION OF THE PRODUCT.

## *The Private Ownership of the Land and Business*

**A**LL movements resulting in the progress of civilization, from barbarism to the present time, have originated and been fought out by the common people.

As it has been in the past so will it continue to be in the future, except the leaders of the future will very probably be farmers.

There are two good reasons why this expectation should be realized.

First—The free rural delivery of the mails will greatly facilitate and increase the diffusion of knowledge among the farmers and will cause them to take a more active and intelligent interest in public affairs; in addition to this the rural telephone furnishes means of instant communication with each other, thereby knitting them more closely together and obliterating the jangles and jealousies of the past.

Second—in the olden times, before the use of complicated machinery became universal, those engaged in manufacture had time to think, but now the workingmen engaged in every industry except farming must give their undivided attention to their work; a little slip of the memory would probably result in death or permanent disability, or in some occupations, disaster, causing the death and injury of many innocent people and great financial loss.

With the farmer it is different: after the team is hitched to the plow he throws the lines over his back and is at once inspired to think.

At least the Author can say truly that it was the plow handle that inspired him to write this book.

Long years ago the plan of the book, the only foundation upon which to build the Universal Civilization, and the columns or institutions necessary to maintain and carry out the intention of the Creator that all mankind should have and enjoy the fruits of the Earth, were derived from the inspiration of the plow handle.

After forty years of working and thinking on the farm, doing all kinds of work, anything that every farmer does, from a renter to a land owner, it is my honest conviction that thinking

is no disadvantage to a farmer, financially, bodily or mentally.

It soon becomes a pleasure to think; the hard and disagreeable job is done before you know it; the long hot day in harvest passes over like a summer cloud; the long lonesome ride in the drizzling rain and mud is finished and you do not think of it as disagreeable.

It is not always to the best interest of the farmer to think about making money; on our shoulders in a great measure rests government of the people, and on its maintenance depends the onward march of civilization.

The ownership of the land and rent have been discussed at great length by various writers on Political Economy, without arriving, so far as known to the author or the common people at any definite conclusion.

While it is known that certain laws and institutions in regard to the ownership of the land are necessary in order to maintain the Aristocracy and the Kingdom; the Autocracy and the Czar, yet it has not so far been discovered what is necessary in this respect to maintain government of the people.

As we now know positively that the right to life, liberty, equality and freedom are absolutely

necessary to establish government of the people, we may be equally positive that the law was made in regard to the private ownership of the Earth that will maintain that system of government.

If the author fails to discover this law, someone will discover it either before, or after it is applied; then it will be evident that it does its work with the same precision as the law of gravitation holds the Earth in its orbit, either discovered or undiscovered.

Copernicus, it will be remembered, failed to discover the law of gravitation, but his failure did not affect the law in the least.

We, the two of us, who had the experience with the predatory land agents in Arkansas, happen to be the fortunate owners of two farms, one of them Illinois corn land, the other Arkansas rice land, over twelve hundred acres in all.

The question arises: can it be possible this land was created for us? Surely not is the only answer.

A deed may, on its face, convey the land to an individual, his heirs and assigns, for all time, but in reality it conveys only the right to farm

or develop its resources, for the benefit of mankind, during good behavior.

The farmer's prosperity and ability to make a living and pay the taxes depend entirely upon his success in making the farm produce the greatest possible return.

The selfish mainspring of human conduct (In our own country, where we have freedom of trade between all the States) compels us to divide the production of farm products according to the soil and climate, the farmers of each locality confining their labor and capital to the production of the crop or commodity, or rotation of crops, that yields the greatest return; in other words the selfish mainspring compels us to produce the surplus.

The farmers of the United States can produce a fair living on their own farms with the exception of salt but they have discovered that the soil and climate of their farms will produce only a few commodities with regularity and abundance.

For illustration: Suppose A has a farm in the corn belt of Illinois and B has a farm in the wheat belt of Minnesota.

The land that A has will produce 50 bu. of corn to the acre and 10 bu. wheat; the land B

has will produce 30 bu. of wheat to the acre and 10 bu. of corn. There is a tariff wall between the two farms to protect the people of each State from poverty; that compels A to grow wheat on 100 acres of his farm and corn on the other 100 acres he owns, which is the size of each farm; likewise this same tariff wall compels B to grow corn on 100 acres and wheat on the other 100 acres.

Now suppose the people make a little use of their brain and demolish the tariff wall, naturally, the selfish desire of these two farmers to use their labor and capital in the most productive manner will cause A to grow 200 acres of corn and B to grow 200 acres of wheat, then we have the following:

SUMMARY

	Bushels
Without tariff walls A produces corn . . . .	10,000
Without tariff walls B produces wheat . .	6,000

Total . . . . .	16,000
-----------------	--------

	Bushels	
	corn	wheat
With tariff walls A produces . . . . .	5000	1000
With tariff walls B produces . . . . .	1000	3000
Total . . . . .	6000	4000

Total wheat and corn . . . . .	10,000 bu.
--------------------------------	------------

Increase, caused by Free Trade and the production of the Surplus on 400 acres . . . . . 6,000 bu.

We, the farmers, have no combinations to restrict production to hire our labor for less than it is worth, or to sell our products for more than they are worth.

We have for many years submitted to the injustice of tariff taxes, levied for the sole benefit of the predatory trusts and corporations, and yet dispose of our own products under the competitive system, not only competing with each other but also as hereinafter will be shown, competing with the farmers of the whole world.

Under this system the demand and the supply fixes the price; the individual owner has little to say; whether he says little or much, his influence on the market price is as a drop of water compared to the ocean.

The correctness of this reasoning being indisputable, then it follows that mankind is not injured by the private ownership of land in small tracts. The selfish mainspring, as provided by the Creator, compels us to produce the surplus; when the day comes that we have to sell it we discover that we are only working for mankind.

The law of competition, which is the only law



provided by the Creator for the transaction of business by the individual, overcomes the inequality of the private ownership and provides the fruits of the Earth, under the surplus method of production, in the largest quantities, at the lowest prices, or least exertion.

We are now seeking for the law pertaining to the ownership of the Earth—a law which will perpetuate or at least help to maintain government of the people and, at the same time carry out the intention of the Creator: “Even as the green herb have I given you all things.”

The ownership of the Earth, by individuals, perpetually limited to small tracts, sufficiently large, however, to insure the economical production of the various commodities to satisfy the desires, evidently fulfills both requirements as above stated, consequently is the natural law, or the law provided by the Creator for the ownership of the soil whereby mankind should have and enjoy the fruits of the Earth.

The ownership of the land gives stability to the government; in small tracts to government of the people, and perpetuates liberty; in large tracts to Monarchy, and temporarily upholds that system of government which must inevitably fall for the simple reason that the Creator made no laws to establish or perpetuate it.

The safety of government of the people depends in a great measure upon the distribution of wealth; therefore the greater the number of individuals who have homes, farms and business of their own the better it is for all.

Tenant farmers may be very good citizens, but it is contrary to their welfare and the welfare of mankind in general for the land to be owned in large tracts, and is especially dangerous to government of the people; therefore it cannot be tolerated.

In regard to the amount of land that one individual should be allowed to own in any locality, the size of the surrounding farms, or the size of farms occupied by tenants, would be an excellent guide to establish the proper amount of land for one to own in that locality to insure economical production.

When it is discovered that an individual owns enough to make two or more such farms, all of them but one, after due notice, giving the owner sufficient time to sell or dispose of it at private sale—he failing to do this—should be sold at public auction.

At the present time there would be great injustice in this proceeding, but under the natural law provided for the ownership and operation

of the Public Utilities, which will first be in full force and effect, there will be no object in holding large tracts of land and there will be no injustice in using force to prevent it.

This being the natural or scientific law provided by the Creator applying to the ownership of farm lands, it also applies to the ownership of city lots and timber lands, the deeds to those are no better than the deeds to farm lands and should also be limited to the amount necessary to insure economical production and economical transaction of the business.

The oil, coal, iron, copper, lead and other minerals were also made for mankind, this business of mining cannot be carried on under the competitive system, therefore comes under the head of Public Utilities and should be performed by the government for the benefit of all. As to the production of gold and silver, the price of the product is fixed by the government and the amount produced should be governed by the law of supply and demand.

The business of trade, made compulsory by the surplus plan of production, should also be limited to the amount necessary to insure the economical distribution of the product.

The Creator made the Earth to produce the

surplus. He evidently knew it would cause trade; consequently trade is a very important part of the gift of the creator to mankind. It is no injustice, only restoring stolen property, to prevent monopoly in the ownership either of the Earth or Trade.

A word to the wise ought to be sufficient; monopolist, read up on the causes that led to the decay of Roman power, the French revolution and the present revolution in Mexico.

The only thing not yet considered pertaining to the construction of this column is the falling waters.

After the coal, gas and oil are exhausted it will be found that the force of falling water, for the generation and diffusion of power and heat, is the most valuable single gift of the Creator to man.

In order to prevent the possible monopolizing of this gift, all water rights should be declared "Public Utilities" and operated by the government for the benefit of the people.

While coal, gas, oil, iron, etc., are found in large quantities, yet the supply is not inexhaustible and there are no provisions of nature, so far as known, to replenish the supply.

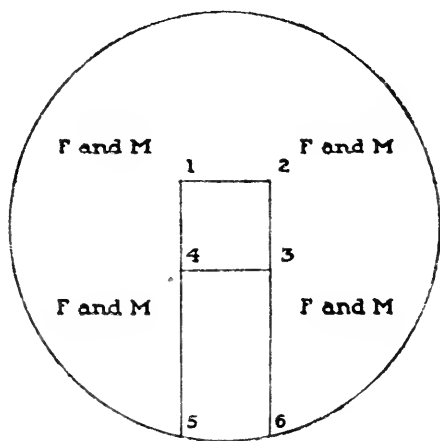
However, there are natural provisions made to perpetuate the same amount of water; consequently, the streams will always continue to flow and the force of falling water will continue for all time for light, heat and all purposes where power is required.

The object of the Author, as previously stated, is to discover the laws provided by the Creator for the maintenance and perpetuation of government of the people and at the same time carry out His intention that mankind should have and enjoy the fruits of the Earth.

To limit the private ownership of the Earth to the amount necessary for economical production of the products of agriculture and other business of production, that can be carried on under the competitive system, and also limit the ownership of the business of distribution to the amount necessary for its economic transaction, evidently fulfills both requirements; that is, helps to perpetuate government of the people and also provides the fruits of the Earth in the largest quantities, at the lower price, or least exertion.

This the Fifth column of the Universal Civilization, is in course of construction in all countries, and the selfish mainspring of human conduct may be depended upon to complete the work.

*Diagram Showing  
Construction of  
the Sixth Column*



*Competition*

COMPETITION IS THE ONLY LAW PROVIDED BY THE CREATOR FOR THE TRANSACTION OF THE BUSINESS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION BY INDIVIDUALS.

IT IS INTENDED TO OVERCOME THE INEQUALITY OF THE PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF THE EARTH AND BUSINESS AND PROVIDE THE FRUITS OF THE EARTH TO ALL, AT THE LOWEST PRICE, OR LEAST EXERTION.

## CONSTRUCTION OF THE SIXTH COLUMN

### *Competition*

**P**ROBABLY the best place to get a fair understanding of Universal Competition would be the Board of Trade in Chicago.

In the smoking room we find several large blackboards covered with figures. It would be monotonous and unnecessary to give a copy of all we see; only a few of the figures from one or two of the boards will be sufficient for our purpose:

#### FOREIGN MARKETS

English country markets.....	Easier
French country markets .....	Weak

#### LIVERPOOL OFF COAST CARGOES

Wheat .....	Quiet
Corn .....	Easy

#### LONDON

Wheat .....	Easy
Corn .....	Quiet

Liverpool rec'd, 3 days, wheat 352,000; last report 368,000.



American Wheat 208,000; last report 136,000.

American Corn 203,000; last report 56,000.

#### LIVERPOOL IN STORE

Wheat 2,584,000; last report 2,744,000.

Corn 902,000; last report 975,000.

Feb. 9, 1908.

Liverpool Spot . . . .	Wheat . . . . .	8-12
Liverpool Spot . . . .	Wheat, No. 2 red . . . . .	8-3
Liverpool Spot . . . .	Wheat, Northern . . . . .	8-52
Liverpool Spot . . . .	Wheat, Laplatta . . . . .	8-3½
Liverpool Spot . . . .	Corn, American . . . . .	5-62
Liverpool Spot . . . .	Corn, Laplatta . . . . .	5-9
Liverpool Spot . . . .	Flour, first spring pat .	30-6

#### LIVERPOOL BACON

Sort Clear Sides . . . . .	481
Cumberland Cut . . . . .	441
Hams, American Cut . . . . .	46,16
Lard Refined . . . . .	48,16

#### ANTWERP

Red Winter Wheat afloat . . . . .	23,25
Laplatta Wheat afloat . . . . .	22,25

#### LIVERPOOL FUTURE MARKETS

Wheat, March . . . . .	71¼
Wheat, May . . . . .	71¾
Corn, March . . . . .	5-5⅝
Corn, May . . . . .	5-5⅞

## IMPORTS INTO UNITED KINGDOM

Wheat, 1,848,000; Previous report 2,432,000.

Flour, 150,000; Previous report 104,000.

Corn, 1,032,000; Previous report 1,734,000.

This is only a fair sample of the foreign market conditions wired from all over the world every morning.

On another large board are shown the temperature and rainfall in every locality all over the United States and Canada, for the last twenty-four hours.

On another board are shown the closing prices of the day before, also the amount of the various commodities in sight, in store and afloat, compared with the same day the week before and the same day last year.

In addition to the blackboards covered with market news and statistics there are several instruments, called tickers, printing the market news on long strips of paper; a sample of which follows:

## TOTAL CANADIAN VISIBLE

Wheat today . . . . .	19,641,000
Wheat year ago . . . . .	15,950,000
Wheat Increase . . . . .	3,691,000

## UNITED STATES VISIBLE

Wheat today .....	53,505,000
Wheat year ago .....	47,940,000
Wheat Increase .....	5,565,000

## TOTAL AMERICAN VISIBLE

Wheat today .....	73,096,000
Wheat year ago .....	63,890,000
Wheat Increase .....	9,206,000
Corn today .....	12,421,000
Corn year ago .....	14,851,000
Corn Decrease .....	2,430,000

## TOTAL EUROPEAN VISIBLE

Wheat today .....	66,100,000
Wheat year ago .....	80,600,000
Wheat Decrease .....	14,500,000

## TOTAL WORLD'S VISIBLE

Feb. 9, 1908

Wheat today .....	139,196,000
Wheat year ago .....	144,490,000
Wheat Decrease .....	5,294,000

## ESTIMATES FOR TOMORROW

Wheat 28 cars; Corn 164 cars; Oats 125 cars.  
Hogs 36,000; Cattle 31,000; Sheep 15,000.

## TOTAL CLEARANCES

Wheat today 90,920; year ago 31,900.

*Competition*

Corn today 382,000; year ago 139,451.

Oats today, 12; year ago none.

Flour today 40,451 Bbls.; year ago 8,677.

Wheat and Flour 272,149 Bu.; year ago 70,447.

## OUTSIDE MARKETS

N. Y. May Wheat .....	\$1.14 $\frac{5}{8}$
St. L. May Wheat.....	1.08 $\frac{5}{8}$
Kan. City May Wheat .....	1.02 $\frac{1}{8}$
Minneapolis May Wheat .....	1.09 $\frac{3}{4}$
Duluth May Wheat .....	1.09 $\frac{3}{4}$
Winnipeg May Wheat .....	1.05 $\frac{5}{8}$

## MINNEAPOLIS MARKET

D. F. Johnson of Minneapolis wires Shearson Hammill: Blizzard all over North West; country receipts very light and terminal receipts small; stocks decrease 25,000, for three days.

Mills report good domestic flour sales, for the present this market will be governed by Chicago May; for a long pull we look to see a strong legitimate situation in the North West.

## ARGENTINE WHEAT

New York wires: Argentine wheat shipments to Antwerp, Feb. and March, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  higher than yesterday.

## GRAIN MARKETS SUMMARY

Feb. 9, 1908

Wheat market has shown a fairly firm tone this morning, gaining about  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent, with best buying in July. May has lost the advance on continual selling by Patten house.

Labor strike reported at Rosario, Argentine. Further reduction in estimate of exportable surplus.

Strength in Antwerp market which is up  $1\frac{1}{4}$  on spot and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  on forward shipment.

Cold weather in Kansas with little or no snow has been the factor causing steady tone here.

World's visible was a little bearish, increase being 3,415,000 for the week, against an increase of 2,106,000 last year.

Total world's visible 5,300,000 under last year.

Roumania—There has been a general fall of snow and the outlook for the wheat crop is satisfactory.

Bulgaria, Italy, Spain—The outlook for the crop continues favorable.

Argentine—There are continuous complaints of disappointing thrashing returns.

North Africa—The outlook for the crop continues fair.

### BERLIN MARKET

Broomhall cables—Offerings in this market are slightly higher, with demand quiet, owing to expected heavy receipts.

Antwerp cables—That there is a good demand for Laplatta wheat afloat, which is quoted at  $\frac{5}{8}$  advance.

### WEEKLY FOREIGN CROP CONDITIONS

Broomhall cables—Crop conditions for week are as follows:

United Kingdom—The weather and the crop outlook continue favorable; supplies smaller; holders are firm.

France—The outlook for the crop continues favorable; surplus somewhat larger; market firm under a good demand.

Germany—Weather favorable, being colder, with an abundance of snow; native supplies light and holders strong.

Russia—There has been additional snow fall

in the southern regions and the outlook has improved.

Hungary—The cold weather has been followed by a thaw and there is no improvement; outlook unfavorable.

India—Merchants are not offering wheat.

Closing Budapest cables—Wheat closing  $\frac{5}{8}$  higher than yesterday.

W. G. Press and Co.—Would watch the foreign situation and home crop news; either one may start good buying.

Argentine corn damage—Broomhall cables—Locusts have done and are doing great damage to the crop along the line of the Pacific Western Railway, and more than half of the crop has been eaten.

St. Louis wires—Cash wheat strong; good demand; No. 2 red \$1.20 to \$1.22; cash corn  $\frac{1}{2}$  higher; No. 2 corn 62 cts., good demand.

Peoria wires—Cash corn  $\frac{1}{4}$  higher; No. 3, 62 cts.; receipts for 24 hours were 24 cars.

This is only a fair sample of the market news and conditions that the tickers continue to furnish during the day.

At 9:30 the Board commences business with a roar equal to the noise of a passing train. The traders have orders to fill from all over the world; some to sell and some to buy. There are several hundred men in the room gathered on and around four circular platforms or walks about two feet high and three wide, probably, twenty to thirty feet in diameter. Steps lead up to the circular walks and others in the inside, down to the floor. This arrangement is called the PIT; there are four pits in the room—one for wheat traders, one for corn, one for oats and one for pork.

All of the men seem to be yelling as loud as possible, some of them making signs with their fingers; boys are running in every direction with small pieces of paper. We cannot understand a word that is said and might look on all day and not have the least idea whether the price of wheat went up or down. However, every change of an eighth of a cent per bushel is marked up on a blackboard. A large part of this business is legitimate and beneficial; another large part of it is transacted for the purpose of creating a temporary monopoly in some commodity for a future delivery.

This is called running a corner, squeezing the shorts, shearing the lambs; it does not make any difference what it is called; it simply



amounts to a temporary monopoly and should be prevented because it injures the markets and prevents the free exchange of the surplus products of agriculture on a competitive basis, consequently is an injury both to the producer and the consumer.

This kind of trading could be easily prevented without the least injustice to any one by enforcing a law making it a criminal offense for any one to sell, or offer for sale, any farm produce that he does not own. So long as the government allows the "Bears" to sell millions of bushels of farm products that they do not own, in fact that are not in existence, it is very fortunate for the producer and the consumer that we have such men as James A. Patten and the Bartlett-Frazier firm to buy it and give the "Bears" an occasional Squeeze to make them a little cautious about selling things they do not own.

After the opening excitement is over the traders quiet down and it is safe for a stranger, provided he has a ticket, to go into the trading room.

The samples from the cars of grain received during the last twenty-four hours have arrived.

On one side of the room are a large number of tables; here the small sacks of grain repre-

## *Competition*

senting the car loads for sale are on exhibition ; if there is a large amount on sale, or more than expected, the buyers may be able to force a decline ; if only a small amount is on sale, or less than expected, the sellers may demand and receive higher prices. The men that attend to this business keep themselves informed on every possible thing that can have the least influence on the market.

This is competition, the natural law of trade, in other words the law provided by the Creator for the exchange of the surplus products of industry and the transaction of all business between individuals ; the produce of farmers thousands of miles apart have met in open competition and have also met the competition of the farmers of the whole world. Millions of bushels of our farm products have to be exported ; importing countries have buyers on the Board of Trade of every important market center throughout the world, each one trying to buy at the lowest price.

It does not make any difference to us farmers, in any part of the world, whether labor is twelve cents per day or two dollars per day, and there is no use of making investigations in foreign countries to determine whether it costs more to produce agricultural products in one place or another ; the cost varies in every local-

ity probably as much as the difference between twelve cents and two dollars per day for labor; but this fact still remains, that all countries have to do business, in food products, most of the time, under the competitive system.

It is the hope of the author to convince every farmer, in our own country, at least, before this book is finished, that so far as he is concerned, our so called protective tariff is a snare and a delusion, and if the great business of producing and distributing farm products, by all odds, the largest and most successful business of the world, can be transacted under a world-wide competitive system, without any government regulation, without panics, always enough, never too much, no trouble, except what is caused by the temporary monopolies of the Board of Trade and the incessant tinkering of incompetent law-makers then it would seem that all the business of the world, so far as possible, should be transacted on the same basis.

When we consider that there is not food enough at any time to feed the people for six months we are apt to think that the first object of government should be looking after the production of food. The farmers might get tired, or go on a strike and take a six months' lay off at the same time, or they might not sow the

right amount of wheat and oats or plant the right amount of corn and potatoes, or white beans; they might forget to raise any strawberries or other fruits and berries; and the old ladies might sell all their hens so we would have no eggs.

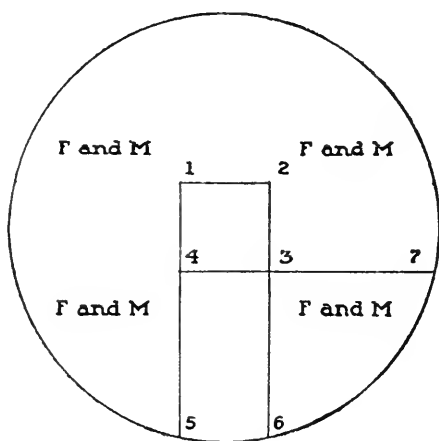
However, there is no use to worry about this; the farmers can be depended upon, if competition is enforced and there is money and transportation to make the exchange, to furnish the right amount of everything at all times to feed all the people of the Earth, even the old ladies thousands of miles apart, without any associations, without any possible means for each to know what others are doing, will come nearer to furnishing the right amount of eggs to supply the demand of all of the people of the Earth than the educated bankers, with their associations and meetings and laws and government control, will come to furnishing the right amount of money, at all times, to make the necessary exchanges. The bankers' scheme of money fails simply because it is not based upon the natural law, while the old ladies' scheme of furnishing eggs does not fail because it is based upon the natural law—except where it is infringed upon by foolish tariff taxes.

Law makers, at different times and different places, have undertaken to regulate things and

do business better than it could be done under the competitive system; they have fixed the wages of labor; they have fixed the price of commodities; they have set the day when the farmers should plant and harvest; they have made high tariffs, and sliding tariffs, and low tariffs; and maximum and minimum tariffs; they have given monopolies to individuals, and allowed corporations to unite and make monopolies, in fact, if not in law, and then pretended to regulate them; after all they have never done any good but have done a vast amount of harm; all of their schemes that have not fallen and been forgotten are now in a decaying condition and will soon be overthrown by the selfish mainspring of human conduct, and this column of our structure COMPETITION—the natural law of trade, will be firmly based on the foundation of the Universal Civilization.

The fifth column, or the limited private ownership of the land and business, is now shown to be correct because the sixth column, which is evidently the natural or Divine law of trade, restores the apparent inequality of the private ownership of the land and gives to mankind the fruits of the Earth at the lowest price, in the greatest quantity and least exertion.

# *Diagram Showing Construction of Seventh Column*



*Money*

THE PRESENT FINANCIAL SYSTEM IS TOO COMPLICATED FOR THE COMMON PEOPLE TO UNDERSTAND, WHICH IS CONCLUSIVE PROOF THAT IT IS NOT BASED UPON THE NATURAL LAW AND WILL HAVE TO BE ABANDONED.

THE CREATOR PROVIDED GOLD AND SILVER IN SUFFICIENT QUANTITIES OUT OF WHICH TO MAKE MONEY FOR THE TRANSACTION OF ALL NECESSARY BUSINESS AND PAY THE INTERNATIONAL BALANCES.

THE PEOPLE WILL FIND AND PROVIDE THE RIGHT AMOUNT OF GOLD AND SILVER; ALL THE GOVERNMENT NEEDS TO DO IS TO COIN THE MONEY AND FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF THE PEOPLE PROVIDE AN EQUAL AMOUNT OF PAPER CERTIFICATES.

## *Money*

**A**FTER the fall of the Roman Empire, resulting in a period of ignorance known as "The Dark Ages" the Clergy alone knew how to read and write, consequently they had a monopoly of knowledge and used it for the temporal benefit of the church and for the perpetuation of their own power.

The Clergy were opposed to the increase of knowledge and used their power to prevent its diffusion among the people.

This monopoly of the Clergy was the first monopoly that attempted to block the progress of the present civilization; others have followed and still exist; while they are all bad none of them so far have been able to inflict so much misery upon the human race as the first one, which indicates that a monopoly of knowledge is the worst of the species.

At the present time we are informed that the financial question is too complicated for the people to understand, therefore it should be left to the bankers and captains of finance.



It is safe to say if the bankers or any profession are given power they will do exactly the same as the clergy did, that is, they will trample under foot the rights and liberties of the people so long as they can keep them in ignorance.\*

For convenience in making the necessary exchanges and distribution of the fruits of the Earth to individuals so all can be served at all times in quantities desired, also for the settlement of differences between nations, it is necessary to have money.

If this important part of the means or machinery required for the distribution of the Surplus products of the Earth had been omitted by the Creator, then there would be reasonable grounds upon which to base arguments objecting to my proposition that He made the laws to carry out His intention that all mankind should have and enjoy the fruits of the Earth.

However, money or the material out of which to make it was not left out; gold and silver were provided in sufficient quantity for that purpose.

If law-makers had simply provided for the coinage of the gold and silver and, for the further convenience of the people, provided

\*See Note 2.

paper certificates representing an equal amount of coin dollars held in government vaults, then the people would have furnished the proper amount of money at all times to transact all the business of all the people of the Earth.

This discussion about financial legislation is on an equality of the TWADDLE of protection from poverty by tariff taxes.

The so called Captains of Finance want to continue their monopoly of financial knowledge for their own power and wealth; they want to continue to deceive the people and get something for nothing. Get interest on their own promises to pay in gold, knowing they have less than one dollar in gold to redeem three dollars in paper.

They have associations, hold meetings, issue paper money and paper notes redeemable in this and redeemable in that, regulate the amount, require government aid and supervision, and we have a panic, or the complete failure of their financial system, about once in ten years, with the result that all business is thrown out of gear, everybody injured more or less, and the unfortunate starved. Without going into particulars, I am convinced that the capital of all the banks in the United States, at the

present time is not enough to pay all the loss to depositors caused by bank failures.

Almost all good laws are those repealing old ones and restoring natural conditions. In placing this column of our structure on the Foundation of the Universal Civilization it is not necessary to unsettle business or make any radical changes in prices—as the gold and silver is offered for coinage the paper money can be withdrawn and destroyed; the coin dollar or coin certificate will take the place of the paper promise-to-pay dollars, and when all of the paper dollars are destroyed we shall have the right amount of money, simply because the amount will be controlled by the law of supply and demand, which is a natural or Divine law made by the Creator to give us the right amount of the various products to be exchanged.

As previously stated, the natural laws provided by the Creator for the maintenance of government of the people and the production and distribution of the fruits of the Earth are all simple and easily understood, so do not require any government tinkering or regulation; as to slavery, no man was born to be the slave of another; as to religion, every one has the right to his own religious opinion; as to money, coin the gold and silver and the law of

supply and demand will furnish the right amount.

A question is difficult to understand or an institution does not work well and requires continual regulation and government control simply because a certain class of the people are benefited or their power extended by delaying the application of the natural law. Note the many bad laws, court decisions and compromises we had before the abolition of slavery, as a war measure.

This argument of the bankers and captains of industry that the financial question is too complicated for the people to understand is the same old argument, probably first used by the Clergy way back in the tenth century and in use ever since; it amounts to an assertion that the voters do not know how to make laws to perpetuate government of the people, and the Creator did not know how to make laws to carry out his intention: "Even as the green herb have I given you all things."

Any law or institution necessary for the welfare of mankind, or necessary for the perpetuation of government of the people, that is too complicated for the voters to understand is not a natural or scientific law and will have to be abolished.

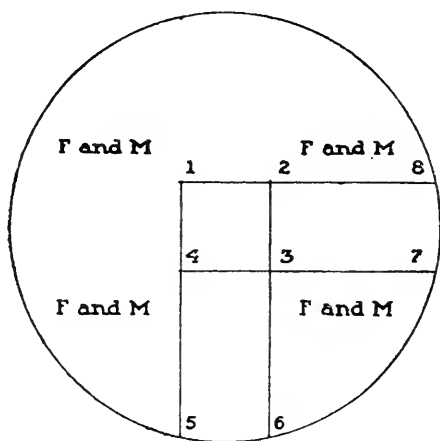
The many complications, endless laws, bank failures resulting in great financial loss to depositors, government regulation and control and the periodical panics of the present financial system are enough to condemn it, while the simplicity of the natural law will cause its universal adoption.

We cannot have the Universal Civilization without a universal system of money, which can only be gold and silver, and the amount regulated by the law of supply and demand.

After a few more financial panics the combined selfishness of the common people will place this column on the foundation of the Universal Civilization; then the World will have only one kind of money, which will be gold and silver coined by the various governments and, for the further convenience of the people, paper certificates, representing an equal amount of dollars held in government vaults.

This financial system, it is safe to say, can be easily understood by the people, and we will have the right amount of money with the same certainty that we have the right amount of white beans.

# Diagram Showing Construction of Eight Column



*Freedom of Trade*

ALL TARIFF LAWS ARE TOO COMPLICATED FOR THE COMMON PEOPLE TO UNDERSTAND, CONSEQUENTLY THEY WILL SOON BE ABOLISHED.

THE SO-CALLED PROTECTIVE TARIFFS OF THE VARIOUS NATIONS OF THE EARTH ARE THE DIRECT CAUSE OF WAR AND RESPONSIBLE FOR THE VAST SUMS EXPENDED FOR ARMIES AND NAVIES AND WAR.

## *Freedom of Trade*

IT has been shown that the desires of man are limited only by the fruits (commodities) of the entire Earth; that the Earth produces or contains a surplus quantity of a few commodities in every locality; that the selfish main-spring of human conduct compels us to produce the surplus; that gold and silver were provided by the Creator, out of which to make money in sufficient quantities to transact the business of trade and settle international balances.

It might be added that this method of production—that is the production of the surplus—has caused the construction of roads, railroads, canals and all other means of transportation to carry the surplus products from the place produced to the place of consumption; also the inland towns and cities of our country are made possible and derive their prosperity from the fact that we have absolute freedom of trade by and between all of the states.

All tariff laws are complicated; they cannot be understood by the common people; they are



the result of bargain and sale, compromise and dishonesty to the people; they are not scientific, therefore require continual revision and government regulation.

A scientific law is a law made by the Creator; when such a law is discovered and applied it does not need any tinkering; this applies both to the science of Astronomy and the science of Political Economy.

In proof of the above statements, so far, the astronomers have not discovered any attempt of the Creator to interfere with or amend the solar system, neither has there been any attempt to legislate prosperity by interfering with freedom of trade by and between the States of the United States.

Freedom of trade then is a natural law and a natural right of individuals as well as a natural right of nations bestowed upon all by the Creator.

Notwithstanding these plain facts, we the farmers and merchants of the United States, who do not receive any benefit, are responsible for blocking the progress of civilization by voting for upholding and maintaining a system of taxation and incessant interference by the government with our foreign trade which is

called PROTECTION. Protection from what? There is only one answer: Protection from poverty by taxation.

Protection from the wrath of God WAS based upon the ignorance of the people concerning the laws of nature; protection from poverty by taxation IS based upon the ignorance of the people concerning the production and distribution of wealth.

Since the publication of "Wealth of Nations" by Adam Smith in 1776 it has been well known to students of Political Economy that any interference with trade is an injury to the people; but this knowledge failed to be diffused among the people of any nation sufficiently to cause the downfall of protection except in England.

In our own country the facts of the case are that the people have been so busy skimming the cream off of this great continent that they have not taken time to think, and most of the papers, (since the campaign in which Samuel J. Tilden was elected president) have been so completely muzzled by the predatory interests that they might as well have been censored.

So far as politicians and public men are concerned, it is their business to think or not to think the same as the majority of the voters;

to perpetuate themselves in office, to continue in power, to stay on top, is their business.

As previously stated, protection from the wrath of God was based upon the ignorance of the people concerning the physical laws of nature; as knowledge increased in spite of all opposition, PROTECTION FROM THE WRATH OF GOD was gradually abandoned and the basis of civilization, that is to say, the cause of war was shifted to PROTECTION FROM POVERTY BY TAXATION.

On this slender foundation, at the present time, rests most of the institutions and laws of all the so-called civilized nations except Great Britain. Europe is an armed camp, protecting the people from poverty by taxation, every nation taxing the people to the limit for the maintenance of armies and navies to protect their foreign trade and injure the foreign trade of other nations, and at the same time continually making tariff laws to prevent foreign trade, England alone using her navy in asserting the right of her people to free trade with all nations.

In the construction of the Sixth Column (Competition) it was plainly shown that farm products are produced and sold under the competitive system at the World's price; therefore

to include farm products in the tariff list, here in the United States, is only an attempt to pull the wool over the farmers and traders eyes in order to rob them and perpetuate an infamous fraud.

The author here asserts, without the least fear of successful contradiction, that any industry, including employment for wages, that cannot be organized and competition prevented, is injured and not benefited in the least by the protective tariff. Then who is benefited? Simply the trusts, corporations, big business; the jackpot contributors and corruptors of our officials and courts. "Calamities" says Mr. Buckle may be inflicted upon nations by others, but no people can be degraded except by their own acts. Calamities were inflicted upon Germany by the World's war, but the people stand degraded, in the estimation of others, by their own acts.

The United States is the largest civilized nation over which there is absolute freedom of trade; this enables us to adopt the surplus method of production and gives us a greater variety of soil and climate, consequently a greater variety of surplus products to exchange: suppose we cut the country up with tariff walls; it would make fourteen states the size of Germany, or thirty-four the size of Great

Britain. If divided into fourteen states the size of Germany, extending north and south the whole length of the country, there would still be some chance for the people to employ their labor and capital in the production of the natural surplus products of the different localities, this would cause trade, and the people would be as prosperous as the people of other nations of that size; but if it was cut up with tariff walls into thirty-four states the size of Great Britain, then there would be no chance to produce the surplus, consequently there would be no trade, and life would be a continual struggle for the actual necessities and large cities like Chicago would be impossible.

The surplus method of production depends entirely upon the ability of the producer to exchange the surplus and procure more of the fruits of the Earth for himself than he can by diversified industry.

The selfish mainspring would be only a theory instead of a natural law if this was not true, therefore we can be assured of the following facts:

First—It is the great size of our country, especially its length north and south, which permits us to produce a great variety of products; in connection with the virgin fertility of

the soil, this has enabled us to bear the great burden of tariff taxes, that is, to dispose of our products under a world-wide competitive system and buy most of our commodities under the greed system\*; in other words, to make it a little plainer, to build up the predatory trusts and corporations and yet be able to produce the surplus and live.

Second—The farmers have run over this vast territory, and skimmed the cream from the soil, without any regard to the rights of future generations.

Third—The lumbermen have cut the easy trees.

Fourth—The miners have dug the easy coal, iron and other minerals.

Fifth—Until lately we have not been burdened with a large and expensive army and navy.

Sixth—The Christian religion does not retard the progress of knowledge or interfere with the production of wealth.

These are natural, reasonable and sufficient reasons for the higher wages and greater prosperity of the people of the United States; the natural causes and conditions make us prosperous in spite of adverse legislation.

\*Uncontrolled selfishness.

While, it has been shown, the price of all farm products is governed by the competition of the World yet the exchange of farm products for farm products,—here in our country—which do not come under the control of the trusts is not seriously affected by the tariff, except by the great injury it does to our foreign markets and the higher rate of transportation caused by the increased cost of steel and iron for machinery, bridges, railroads, ships, etc.

The cotton planters of the South have to export seventy-five per cent of the crop. They, and especially the negro laborers, are the worst sufferers from the protective tariff.

While waiting for a train at Brinkley, Arkansas, I was introduced to a cotton planter and thought it would be a good idea to interview him. "Please tell me why you do not raise your living for yourself and stock and this army of help you are keeping?"

"Yes, sir, it gives me pleasure to answer your question, sir.

"In the first place, sir, this army of niggers you see around here know how to raise cotton, and this soil and climate seem to have been made for that purpose. The niggers, sir, do not know how to run a corn planter or a binder.

but they do know how to raise cotton and pick it."

"Skuse me, boss," said an old Negro who just then made his appearance, "de boys sa da cnt wok in de fiel fom sun to sun fo six bits (75 cts.) er da, dese long dais, case choppin cotton am mighty hard wok, and de sun gits up mighty airly dese mornins and stays up er long time, an den sum of dem haf to wauk fo miles home, an time da gets er bite ter eat da dont hab no time ter sleep, fo da has ter git up and git anoder bite, so da can git to der fiel fo sun up."

"Well, Sam, what do they want to do about it?"

"Da sais, boss, da ought to hab a dollar er day."

"Did they say they could work from sun to sun for a dollar a day?"

"Yes, boss, da sayd da could."

"You tell them that I said, if they can work from sun to sun for a dollar, they can work for six bits, and I won't pay any more, and don't you interrupt me again when I am talking to a gentleman."



"Skuse me, boss, but er wus so tired an hungry."

"Excuse me, sir, but that nigger is a field boss and he is very trusty, sir, and he did look tired and worn out.

"But as I was saying, sir, about raising cotton and these niggers; you know that most of our cotton is exported and sold in competition with the cotton of the world.

"You Northern gentlemen, sir, imagine you set the niggers free, but they have just changed owners; they are now owned by the trusts and corporations who furnish us with machinery and supplies. The planters make only a living and keep the niggers from starving, so they are very little better off than they were before the war; in fact, sir, in my opinion, they are worse off than they were before the war."

On account of the natural conditions, it was known by the leading advocates of protection that wages would necessarily be higher and the people be more prosperous here in the United States than the people of other nations. The conditions provided an excellent opportunity for conducting a confidence game on a large scale under the high sounding title of PROTECTION TO AMERICAN LABOR.

The working basis of the scheme may be simplified by supposing that we had only farm products, iron and steel and labor to deal with.

In order to protect the American laborer from the pauper labor of Europe, and provide him with a full dinner pail, we levy a tariff tax of say 25 percent on all imported farm products, and say nine dollars per ton on all imported steel and iron; nothing on laboring men and women. The proper way to protect American labor, of course, is to let the Italian, the Pole and the Russian in free. Labor, according to the theory of our eminent tariff tinkers, does not come in competition with labor; instead it is the imported product of labor that labor has to compete with.

Here is the proposition: The government will make any one who imports farm products pay 25 per cent more than they are worth before they are taken out of the bonded warehouse, or get through the tariff wall; you farmers, in order to derive any benefit from this magnanimous proposition, must organize and prevent competition; then you can levy a tax of 25 per cent on the people for your own benefit.

See our scheme gives you the taxing power if

you abandon that foolish competition and do business on the greed plan.

Way back when we old gray fellows were boys, or young men, the Grange movement was an attempt to organize the farmers and create a monopoly in farm products, for the benefit of the farmers. We were not only going to have a monopoly in farm products but we were going to regulate things generally and buy our supplies at our own price; however we never succeeded in preventing competition or regulating things to any great extent.

Fortunately for mankind in general, when the Creator made the farmers He made so many of them and placed them so far apart that they simply had to do business, or dispose of their farm products at least, under the law that He provided; and that was, is now, and will continue to be, competition.

However, the steel and iron manufacturers, with the aid of the skillful management of Mr. Carnegie and other captains of finance and industry, were more successful in organizing the steel and iron industry; and were able to prevent competition, do business on the greed plan and tax the people to the extent of nine dollars per ton, **FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE TRUST.** The only thing that labor could do

under the circumstances was to organize unions, or a labor trust; which they have more or less accomplished; and now after forty years of protection from poverty by taxation and most of the industries except farming have done exactly what the tariff tinkers intended should be done (prevent competition and do business on the greed plan) the principal business of the government is regulating trusts and prosecuting labor unions.

What a jungle of nonsense and contradictions this protection is. We pass laws to make trusts and then pass laws to regulate them. We pass laws to make railroads cost almost double what they ought to cost and then pass laws to regulate freight and passenger rates. We keep the learned judges and an army of smart lawyers (all drawing high salaries) busy with great and important questions, hardly on an equality with trying an old lady for witchcraft and riding through the air on a broom stick.

Surely we are a great people, after a hundred years of free schools, free press, free speech, to stand here blocking the progress of civilization, listening to such foolishness as this protection TWADDLE.

And finally, now after the forests are

denuded, the easy coal and minerals dug out and the cream of the soil skimmed off, and it is evident, if there was the first iota of truth in the theory of protection, the tariff ought to be increased, we are going to have a special session of Congress to revise it downward, and have a scientific tariff, because it is to be a maximum and minimum tariff. Why are we going to revise the tariff downward? Simply because the great and important question with the tariff tinkers always has been and always will be: how much will the natural conditions allow us to take from the people and yet be able to make them believe the tariff makes them prosperous? If it is a bank with large deposits the dishonest cashier can steal more than he can from the bank with small deposits; any one with ordinary business capacity will admit the truth of that statement. If it is a large country with new and fertile soil and a great variety of climate, over which there is freedom of trade, the tariff tinkers can steal more from the people, and yet be able to make them think that protection is the cause of prosperity, than they can from a people of a small country with a worn out soil and less variety of climate. If you will think about it a few minutes you will arrive at the conclusion that this statement is also true.

We are going to revise the tariff downward simply because this country is getting to be somewhat like the small bank with less deposits; there is not so much to steal as there was at the time of the last revision, and if the present system of farming, mining and lumbering continues there will not be nearly so much to steal at the time of the next revision as there is at the present time.

Freedom of trade is one of the natural rights of nations and one of the natural rights of mankind. The world-wide desires, the surplus production, not only in our country but in all countries, where possible, the ease with which commodities can be transported by water from one country to another, the greater prosperity of large nations over which there is freedom of trade, the backward state of civilization in China where foreign trade was long prohibited and internal trade discouraged, all point to the fact that free and unrestricted trade is a Divine or natural law not only to give us prosperity and plenty but also to carry the same blessings to the people of all nations, and eventually to establish and maintain the Universal Civilization of the future.

This column, FREEDOM OF TRADE is surely based upon the foundation that the

Earth was created for mankind and the fruits of the Earth are the gift of the Creator to all.

The selfish mainspring of human conduct is wound up; the forces are uniting; it includes the farmers, the professional and business men and all others who must necessarily dispose of their products or labor under the competitive system and now buy their supplies from the trusts, corporations and others under the greed system.

Here is the firing line of the further progress of civilization; defeat means the downfall of government of the people; victory means the death of militarism and the establishment of Universal Peace and Prosperity, and the leaders will win glory that will shine on and grow brighter with the passing of the centuries long after the glory of war has been forgotten. We may be assured that this battle will be won; that protection from poverty by taxation like its inglorious prototype, protection from the wrath of God, is doomed to an ignominious death; a few more years and this, the last legacy of barbarism (except militarism and war) will be laid to rest with slavery, with tyranny, with protection from the wrath of God; and as it developed that there was no wrath of God, it will also develop there is no poverty but that which is made by evil and ignorant legislation.

April, 1916. If the teachers of our schools and colleges, the ministers and lecturers, the press and magazines had spent one tenth of one per cent of the time and money in educating the people to prevent war by applying the natural laws, made for that purpose, that has been expended in preparedness during the last forty years and is now being expended in reaping the harvest of preparedness in Europe, then this senseless war of extermination that again threatens the downfall of civilization would have been averted and the present war, in fact all war between nations, would be at an end. The first object of this book: the prevention of the present war in Europe has not been attained.

Hoping yet to do some good, to assist in preventing the downfall of democracy and establishing Universal Peace the following leaflet has been prepared by the Author condensing the most important principles laid down in this book in the shortest possible space.



PREPAREDNESS THE ROAD TO WAR.



Almost every locality of the Earth produces or contains a surplus quantity of a few commodities.

The selfish mainspring of human conduct or the natural desire to employ our labor and capital in the most productive manner compels us to produce the natural surplus when possible.

In the United States we have freedom of trade and travel in and between all States, which has caused us to adopt the surplus method of production and is the cause of our immense domestic or home trade.

Here we find the natural road prepared by the Creator to establish and perpetuate Universal Peace and Universal Prosperity.

The nations of the Earth have now come to the parting of the ways; education, the Christian religion, diplomacy, treaties, and above all, PREPAREDNESS, have each and all failed to prevent war. Europe has followed this road and is now reaping the harvest.

The United States consists of forty-nine separate and distinct governments or States.

Our country or government differs from Europe as follows: As above stated, here we

have freedom of trade and travel by and among all the States. In Europe every country interferes with trade and travel by tariff taxes and other regulations.

Here no State can have a standing army or navy and the United States is armed to prevent any State from making war on another State or any foreign country. In Europe every nation, large or small, is prepared, it is claimed for defense only, with a standing army and navy.

Here in the United States we have the only successful example in all history of the prevention of war. For 140 years FREEDOM OF TRADE alone and unaided has maintained peace among all the States.

The civil war, 1861-1865, was a rebellion of the slave States against the government of the United States, and not a war between the States.

In Europe during this same time PREPAREDNESS has resulted in frequent wars, and Europe is now engaged in a war that threatens the downfall of the present civilizations. The principal cause of this war is preparedness, which always demands more taxes and higher tariff walls.

Here at the forks of the road that nations travel is a signboard. On one side is written FREEDOM OF TRADE IS THE ROAD TO PEACE. Looking in the direction this road leads, we see every indication of prosperity, peace and contentment. On the other side of the board is written PREPAREDNESS, and looking in this direction we see the smoke of burning cities, destruction of property, death, starving women and children—those we meet limping back from the front warn us that the very depths of hell are just beyond.

In order to establish Universal Peace and Prosperity we must organize a government of all the nations of the Earth along the lines of the government of the United States—Freedom of Trade by and among all countries, the nations disarmed to a certain extent, and the UNITED NATIONS, represented by a world's congress, in continual session, organized and armed with an international army and navy for the purpose of maintaining Freedom of Trade and preventing, by force if necessary, any nation from making war on another nation. This would establish peace at the cheapest price and it would soon be discovered that the Creator's plan, Freedom of Trade alone would prevent war.

All of these facts are known to the people

of the United States, and yet there is some danger that we are permitting ourselves to be forced into militarism by the trusts, more especially by the steel trust and the manufacturers of munitions of war, under the plea of preparedness, for the purpose of increasing and perpetuating the interference with our foreign trade by our infamous system of tariff taxation.

Militarism and government of the people cannot exist in a country at the same time. The question we are now called upon to solve is the question stated by Lincoln at Gettysburg: "Shall government of the people, by the people, for the people, perish from the Earth?"

Germany was prepared—now where is she? Under the control of militarism, the rights of the people entirely ignored, filled with sorrow and mourning for the dead and the maimed, loaded down with an increase of her public debt of ten billions of dollars. And all Europe is in the same condition.

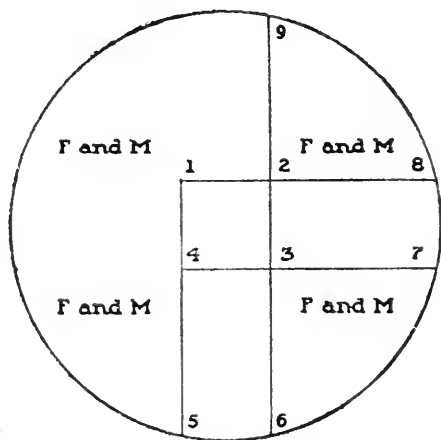
Our mission as a nation, our mission as a people, at this time is to lift Europe out of this barbarism that preparedness has brought upon her people. We have made the experiment; we have found the road that leads to Universal Peace and Prosperity. Europe has made the experiment of preparedness. The people

of every nation know the results of both experiments and are ready for Universal Peace.

Instead of increasing our armament, it is our plain duty as a nation, as a Christian people, to unite with us the neutral nations of the Earth and propose to the warring nations that are now reaping the harvest of preparedness, the disarming of all nations, the universal freedom of trade and the organization of the UNITED NATIONS, for the purpose of preventing any nation from making war on another nation.

Let us use brains instead of powder. If those in control are not ready for the change, then it is time to place others in power that are ready. From what we see in Europe at the present time there would be no danger of making matters worse even if we turned the entire government of the world over to day laborers.

# *Diagram Showing Construction of Ninth Column*



*Public Utilities*

IT HAS BEEN SHOWN THAT THE EARTH WAS CREATED FOR MANKIND AND THE FRUITS OF THE EARTH ARE THE GIFT OF THE CREATOR TO ALL, CONSEQUENTLY IT FOLLOWS THERE WAS NOTHING MADE FOR CORPORATIONS AND TRUSTS.

## *Public Utilities*

**T**HE Public Utilities, Including railroads, mail, telegraph, telephone, oil, gas, coal, iron, copper, lead, falling waters and all other things that individuals cannot do or make under the law of competition, will be owned by the people and operated by the government, for the people; we cannot have several systems of water works, street car lines, gas pipes in our villages and cities, that class of public utilities will belong to the people of the cities and operated by the city, for the people of the city; neither can we have two or more lines of railroads to all of the villages and cities, and if we did have them we could not prevent the managers from forming combinations, and doing business on the greed system.

If our foundation is correct:—"The Earth was created for mankind and the fruits of the Earth are the gift of the Creator to all,"—then it follows: there was not anything made for corporations and trusts; and all they claim to own, except the improvements, does not belong to them, in fact is stolen property, and



sooner or later will have to be restored to the people.

The corporation for pecuniary profit was supposed to be an improvement on the man the Creator made; it is born with full powers, lives an unlimited time, when you size it up one side and down the other it is a bag to catch dollars, with a smart lawyer at one end to keep the manager out of the penitentiary.

The Feudal landlord and the slave owner had a heart and red blood in their veins but this thing, the corporation has nothing except a capacity to catch dollars.

After we establish the universal freedom of trade the surplus method of production will soon be adopted by the people of all nations, consequently the annual production will be vastly increased over the amount now produced and there will be a corresponding increase in trade and transportation.

Notwithstanding these plain facts we make this thing, the corporation, and not only allow it to usurp the business of government in conducting the Public Utilities but also allow it, without a conscience; without a stomach to feed or back to clothe or children to raise and educate, to enter into competition with the

God-made man in the transaction of private business.

This thing, the corporation, in private business is most certainly an infringement upon the law of equality.

The man the Creator made, to whom He gave all things, has a stomach to provide for, a back to clothe, and in order to perpetuate the race—which he is commanded to do—he has children to feed, clothe and educate, also a conscience to reprove him if his actions are wrong.

This unholy thing, the corporation, if the manager wishes, (which he usually does) to drive the individual out of business and prevent competition, can do the business at a loss and pass a dividend or two, but the individual cannot pass any dividends; food and clothing must be provided and the children cared for; otherwise, race suicide.

Suppose the Creator had made as many THINGS or unnatural men as we have made corporations, and placed them here to usurp and monopolize business, public utilities and wealth of the country, after having given us the Earth and all things, even to the green herb.

We would say it was not a "square deal,"

that the Creator was not fair, and we would have exterminated the race of things long ago.

And that is exactly what the selfish mainspring of human conduct is going to do with the corporation. It occupies in business at the present time the same place that Feudalism occupies in Mexico, and the same place it did occupy in the ownership of the land in past ages. In its infancy the corporation, like other institutions that have fallen, was of some advantage to mankind but it has outlived its usefulness and is now a great disadvantage.

When the drones are no longer necessary for the welfare of a swarm of bees the workers sting them to death.

When an institution is no longer necessary for the welfare of mankind it becomes a detriment to the advance of civilization, and that irresistible force, the constant pressure of the selfish mainspring of human conduct on the common people, gives it the same treatment that the workers of the swarm of bees inflict upon the drones. The truth of this statement is only the history of the present civilization, this doctrine applies to militarism as well as corporations.

Some farmers, especially those interested in

farmer elevator companies, will probably not agree with me at the present time in regard to corporations, but it should be remembered that it is the history of the trust that corporations must first be organized. Almost every trust is a combination of corporations. We will, in all human probability, soon have the grain trust. Then the farmers will be in worse condition than they were before the farmer's elevator companies were organized. This danger can be avoided by closing up the business as corporations and organizing as co-operative societies.

These companies are only necessary to overcome the greed system of doing business adopted by the large corporations with a line of elevators.

The abolition of the corporation, and limiting the business of the individual to the amount necessary for its economical transaction, would correct all the evils and make the farmer elevator companies entirely unnecessary. All we have to do is to restore individual opportunity and individual competition, or establish co-operative societies. They will not be abolished by the coming civilization.

Slavery was not all bad; there was some good in the black mamma slavery of the border

states. The training the slaves received under this system was beneficial to a people not two hundred years removed from barbarism; but this system, which did not permit a slave to be sold outside of his owner's family without his consent, could not be perpetuated, admitting it was desirable, (which it was not) without perpetuating the undesirable institution of slavery in the far South.

It is now the same with the good corporation. The institution as a whole is bad, more degrading to mankind, more dangerous to our liberties, than slavery ever was, and the further progress of civilization demands the total abolition of the whole corporate system of doing business.

The following charges are made against Corporations:

First—In the transaction of private business the law of competition, based upon the equality of individuals, is sufficiently severe; therefore, to create a corporation and allow it, without any of the duties and obligations of man, to enter into business, drive the individual out by passing a few dividends, and then conducting the business on the greed plan, or saving everything except the squeal, not for the people but for the trust or corporation, is placing the God-

made man on an equality with the free laborer of the South before the war. He cannot continue in business, stand the ability of the corporation to pass dividends, and compete with the man-made thing.

Second—The public utility corporations, especially the railroad companies, have undertaken, in their wild scramble, to seize everything the Creator gave to mankind, to overthrow government of the people and establish government by bribery for the benefit of the predatory trusts and corporations. Their methods have been little if any better than high treason. They have issued their free passes, deadhead express and freight to almost every official that we elect, from town supervisor to president of the United States, including the judges of our courts; not only passes, but in one instance, if I am correctly informed, the private car of the president of the road was furnished a judge in which to transport his mother-in-law from Indianapolis, Ind., to Los Angeles, California. They have also muzzled the press more or less with their bribes.

The action of our officials and judges in accepting the bribes of the railroad companies has prepared the way for a condition of graft, dishonesty and corruption in public office never before witnessed in any civilized country. It

can be compared only to the conditions existing during the decline of the Roman Empire.

Third—The dishonesty of the corporations and grasping disposition of the great captains of Feudalism in business has a degrading influence upon the character of the whole people. The conscience of the individual is necessarily seared, deadened and benumbed in order to meet their methods.

The passing of the corporation in private business is only a matter of justice to ourselves and a common regard for the ability of the Creator to make the best possible man for transacting the business of production and distribution, with the object in view of giving the fruits of the Earth to mankind.

As there was nothing made for corporations and trusts, everything they claim to own, except the improvements, belong to the people. The day is now dawning when the common people will refuse to protect this property, for the benefit of the corporations and trusts, therefore it will have to be restored to its rightful owners. They, the corporations, trusts and inter-locking directors have no better title to the property they claim to own than the Feudal Landlord had to his lands. They have no bet-

ter title than the slave owner had to his slaves before the war of the rebellion.

A better title than "Even as the green herb have I given you all things," cannot be found or sustained. This title is better than a warranty deed, because the donator made scientific laws to carry out his intention.

"The mills of the Gods grind slow but they grind exceeding fine."

The selfish mainspring of human conduct moves slow but it moves exceeding sure.

The same irresistible force, the constant pressure of the selfish mainspring of human conduct on the common people, the same force that proclaimed the Declaration of American Independence and fought the war of the Revolution to establish government of the people, the same force that fought the battle of Gettysburg, "That that government might not perish from the Earth," is now causing them (the common people) to demand their inheritance, which most certainly includes the Public Utilities.

It might be well for those now rolling in wealth and luxury that belongs to the people, to remember the past; remember Pharaoh and the calamity that happened to him in the midst



of the Red Sea; remember Rome, the French Revolution and especially remember what has happened in Europe since 1914. Do not deceive yourselves about corporations and trusts; the Kaiser and German Militarism, The Czar and the Russian Autocracy were bad enough but our corporations, trusts, inter-locking directors, grain, cotton and stock gamblers are the worst institution or combination that ever afflicted the people of any nation and must be abolished, prohibited, overthrown and buried with the dead past, or government of the people, for the people, by the people will soon—if not already—perish from the Earth.

The reader, knowing what our forefathers and ancestors suffered from the downfall of the Roman Empire to the Declaration of American Independence to establish government of the people, and also knowing what we have suffered to perpetuate it, the truth and necessity of enforcing this rule becomes undeniable: "Every institution or every column of our structure must help to perpetuate the first four columns, and at the same time carry out the intention of the Creator: "Even as the green herb have I given you all things." The management of the Public Utilities by corporations, and trusts, the gambling in grain, cotton, and stocks, the interlocking directors and big business fails to fulfill either of these requirements.

The work to be done by the government, after the Public Utilities are taken over, will require business men and women noted for their honesty and ability to transact business, and it is safe to say when the people have their savings invested in the Public Utilities, the voters may be depended upon to elect the very best men to attend to their business; democrat and republican, watchful waiting and preparedness will soon be forgotten and the only question will be: who are the best men to manage our railroads, street cars, coal mines, iron mines, water powers and other Public Utilities?

#### THE PROCESS OR PLAN.

All of the Public Utilities will be taken over at one time but the operation may be gradual, say one railroad system or mine at a time. After squeezing out the water and placing the loss on the big holders or managers who did the watering, and making a fair valuation of the property, not including anything for the franchise, oil, coal, iron or other things of value included in the gift of the Creator to mankind, the amount of the value of each bond or stock holder having been arrived at on this basis, the bonds or stocks that each one holds will be turned over to the government and destroyed and the owners will be paid for the

same with PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS with coupons attached for interest at the annual rate of five per cent, payable semi-annually. These bonds will be free of all tax and redeemable with new bonds, when all of the coupons are deached and paid.

These bonds will represent the value of the Public Utilities—The railroads, oil, coal, waterfalls, etc.,—and will be equally as safe an investment as land; the bonds that each one owns will be his or her deed and represent his or her share in the Public Utilities and may be filed for record in the recorder's office and transferred the same as land. They will not be a debt upon the government or the people, the only obligation is to pay the owner five per cent interest semi-annually.

It might be advisable, as a peace measure, to set apart a limited amount of these bonds for sale in foreign countries on same terms and conditions as sold in our own country.

In order to perpetuate government of the people it is necessary to establish and maintain a more equal distribution of the wealth. For this reason the bonds allowed to any individual in excess of one hundred thousand dollars will be held by the government and as the people deposit the money to buy bonds in the Post

Office or Banks, the money will be paid to the large holders and the bonds turned over to the purchaser.

Other countries will no doubt follow our example and Public Utility bonds will provide a safe investment for surplus capital, which will be better than loaning money to perpetuate war.

At the time government operation of the Public Utilities takes effect, there will be a commission appointed to establish fair wages for the employees, based upon the cost of living; as the cost of living goes up or down, wages will rise or fall; the wages established by this commission will no doubt be the basis of all wages, in our country at least.

The question of wages having been settled, experts will estimate the amount necessary for the upkeep of the various plants, railroads, mines, etc., pay the five percent interest, the amount necessary for government tax on the properties, and a sinking fund to take up the bonds given for any mine or oil well that might fail.

With this information before them the rate and price officials can fix the rates and prices high enough to provide the amount required.

If the amount received is not correct at first, the rates and prices can be raised or lowered until the right amount is established.

In case of making a new road or opening a new mine, the government engineers will go over the work and decide upon the cost, and whether it will be a paying investment or not. If the work is found to be necessary and a paying investment, Public Utility Bonds may be sold as the money is desired to pay the cost of construction.

The reader can now see that the land owner who has more land than necessary for economical production will rid himself of useless care and trouble, sell his land and invest his money in the Public Utilities. For this reason, the Fifth Column,—The private ownership of the land,—and this Column will act automatically so the government will not have to sell any land at public auction.

Government under these conditions, the reader can easily understand, becomes a great co-operative business institution; doing for mankind all things the people cannot do individually for themselves under the law of competition. This will require the assistance of the graduates of the colleges and intelligent labor of millions of the common people. The

pay of those employed in this business will be fair and just, arrived at by specialists from scientific investigation and the ability of the individual to perform the work required, and not in any case based upon the ability of any one to get the people's money from them for nothing.

All of the extremely high salaries we hear of are paid for dishonesty to the people.

The high salaried officials will be out of business, and no one will receive more than he can honestly earn.

Socialism, communism, bolshevism, nothing of the kind, the Author is simply trying—"To detect the hidden circumstances which determine the march and destiny of nations and to find in the events of the past a key to the proceedings of the future."

In other words to discover the laws made by the Creator to carry out His intention: "Even as the green herb have I given YOU all things" and thereby, if possible, prevent a bloody revolution during which government of the people may perish from the Earth.

The satisfied "top," the Czar and the Kaiser for instance should have kept their ears close to the ground and heard the singing of the

grass roots; it might be well at the present time for Wall Street to listen, the roots have not quit singing.

Now in regard to taxes: The manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages has been prohibited, consequently the government of the United States will collect no more taxes of the drinker for starving his wife and family; so far as tariff taxes are concerned, there will soon be no corporations and trusts to protect; as we do not want any profit out of the Public Utilities there will be no use of levying taxes on imports to pay profits. We will want Free Trade with all nations because we will want to dispose of our surplus products at the best price; we will want freedom of trade and the surplus method of production adopted by all countries and we will have to set the example, consequently the government will derive no more revenue from interfering with foreign trade; that leaves us the income tax, and taxes on mines, in the shape of increased prices for the products and increase of transportation rates as above stated.

In regard to State taxes: first, taxing personal property results in great injustice and costs more than the tax brings in, therefore it will be cheaper and better to collect all of the tax from real estate.

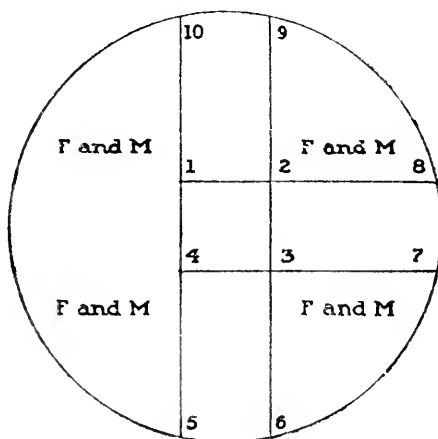
The days of the predatory corporations and trusts are numbered; the people will not much longer submit to any business being transacted on the greed plan. It has now been discovered that government regulation is a failure, therefore the only thing to do is for the government to take over the Public Utilities and operate them for the people.

This column of our structure most certainly helps to support government of the people and also carries out the intention of the Creator that all mankind should have and enjoy the fruits of the Earth.

The selfish mainspring of human conduct will surely, at no distant day, place this column on the foundation of the Universal Civilization.



# *Diagram Showing the Construction of The Tenth Column*



*Sanitation*

SANITARY SCIENCE HAS SO FAR PROGRESSED THAT IT IS LITTLE IF ANY BETTER THAN MURDER TO ALLOW THE CHILDREN TO BE KILLED OFF BY CONTAGIOUS DISEASE.

UNDER THE LAW OF COMPETITION THE PEOPLE CANNOT STAMP OUT CONTAGIOUS DISEASE, THEREFORE IT IS THE PLAIN DUTY OF THE GOVERNMENT TO MEET IT AT THE LINE, PREVENT ITS IMPORTATION AND THEN STAMP IT OUT INSIDE THE LINE.

## *Sanitation*

**A**T least one-half of the children that are born either die or have their health and happiness destroyed for life by contagious disease before they are twenty years of age.

During the school age of the children there is continual and incessant interruption with the schools on account of the breaking out of some contagious disease.

Sanitary science has so far progressed that it is little if any better than murder to allow this condition of affairs to continue.

This talk we hear of race suicide sounds well, but it does not cost any money; there is just as much left to build battleships and buy war material to maintain peace on a war footing, after the question is discussed as there was before.

The proposition of eradicating contagious disease not only of children but of all kinds, in-

cluding tuberculosis, means the continuous employment for a number of years of an army of educated men and women with power to quarantine and to condemn and destroy private property at public expense, all of which will cost money, probably as much or more than it does to build and maintain two warships a year; but the result will soon show in the decrease of doctor bills and funeral expenses, also in the great increase of strength and health of the children, and possibly, when the people discover that they do not have to worry over contagious disease and take chances of their children being murdered in war to maintain peace, race suicide will also disappear.

The Universal Civilization demands not only that all contagious disease be eradicated but it also demands that all houses shall be constructed with due regard to the discoveries of sanitary science.

Now—after freedom of trade is established by and between all nations—the war and navy department being closed simply because there is nothing to fight about, and the legal department is out of business because there are no trusts and corporations to prosecute, the government will have plenty of time and money to do the things that it ought to do, as before stated, to do for the Universal Civilization all

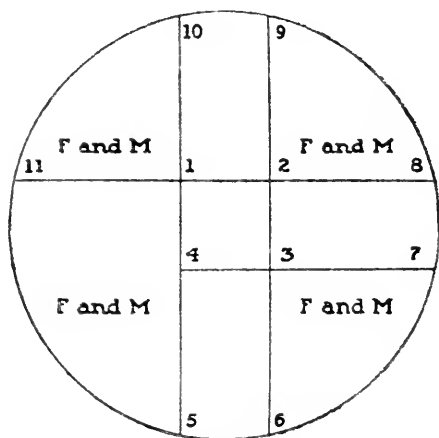
things necessary, that cannot be done by the people individually under the competitive system.

With this rule before us it is easy to draw the line and say what the government shall do and what the people shall do. Manifestly there is no way for the people individually to stamp out contagious disease.

The only possible way to accomplish this great step forward in civilization is for the government to meet the disease at the line and prevent its importation and then eradicate it inside of the line.

This will take time and money, but the result in a few years will show that money and time expended for this purpose was a good investment.

# *Diagram Showing the Construction of the Eleventh Column*



*Peace*

THE DAY THAT THE ARMIES OF ALL NATIONS ARE DISBANDED, THE BATTLESHIPS DISARMED, THE CANNON SPIKED, THAT DAY AND EVER AFTER THE HOME, THE FAMILY, CIVILIZATION, EVERYTHING WE HOLD DEAR IS SAFER THAN IT WAS THE DAY BEFORE.

THESE ARE THE PLAYTHINGS OF THE CHILDHOOD OF CIVILIZATION, THE INSTRUMENTS OF THE BARBARIAN; THEY BELONG TO A BYGONE AGE AND SHOULD BE BURIED WITH THE DEAD PAST BEFORE THEY INFLICT ANOTHER GREAT CALAMITY UPON MANKIND.

## *Peace*

**T**HE public ownership and government operation of the Public Utilities on a five percent basis for the benefit of the people, the destruction of all tariff walls, the abolition of protection from poverty for the sole benefit of the corporations and trusts and the adoption of universal freedom of trade by and between all nations means much more than appears on the surface.

It means that force or power to maintain protection from poverty by taxation as the basis of civilization is at last overthrown.

It means the grinding down of the people between the upper and the lower millstones of paying war debts and maintaining an armed peace is abandoned.

It means, in addition to the Declaration of Independence, that all men are endowed by their Creator with the right to life, liberty, equality and freedom. **THAT THE EARTH WAS CREATED FOR MANKIND** and they



are also endowed with the right to the fruits of the Earth; in other words, it means a declaration of the people that they propose to assert and maintain their right to the gift of the Creator to all.

It means that the satisfied "top" is again dislodged and the construction of the Universal Civilization will be pushed forward.

It means that knowledge has advanced to such an extent that all nations have abandoned the desire to interfere with the affairs of the people of all other nations.

It means that the laws and forces provided by the all-wise Architect of the Universe for the construction of the Universal Civilization will be allowed to perform their intended function.

It means the end of barbarism and the disappearance of war.

It means revolution, and it means UNIVERSAL PEACE.

At the present time (February, 1908), and it is a burning disgrace to the intelligence of the age, at least one-half of the energy of mankind, over and above the actual necessities of life, is worse than wasted in paying war debts and maintaining the so-called armed peace, and yet

we have no peace; neither can there be any peace so long as we are continually preparing for war.

The sad and long remembered day comes in the life of the little girl when she knows it is necessary to lay away the idols of her childhood, her dolls and toys, and assume the duties and obligations of life;\* likewise the boy abandons his sled and little wagon, his drum and air gun, his marbles and ball, and finally his knickerbockers, and goes out into the world to seek his fortune.

The old home in which we have spent the happy days of childhood has at last become dilapidated beyond repair; it must be torn down and replaced with a new one.

We approach these changes in life with feelings of sadness, but there is no reason why we should approach the day when the instruments of war are muzzled and laid away with the dead past with any except feelings of exultation.

That day will forever afterward, throughout all the nations of the Earth be a day of rejoicing.

The time has come when it is necessary, for the further progress of Civilization, for the

\*See Note 3.

common people, (the farmers, merchants, laborers) of the four leading nations of the Earth—the United States, France, Great Britain and Germany—to hold a convention and make a World's Declaration of Independence, asserting the right of all mankind to life, liberty, equality and freedom, and also asserting the right of mankind to the fruits of the Earth, and to set the machinery in motion that will lead to a World's Peace Congress to take charge of the armies and navies and all other means of any nation making war on another nation.

The convention above proposed was not called, the people of no country took possession of their government or in any way tried to avert the impending calamity. It came, caused more than any one thing by tariff walls, which, manifestly interfere with the Creator's plan of production and distribution of the products of the Earth, to such an extent that His gift: "Even as the green herb have I given you all things," is almost entirely annulled. Twenty millions of people have been killed, millions more maimed for life; the cost of the war, including the debt and the amount paid is more than two hundred billion of dollars, add to this debt the destruction of property caused by the war and the old war debts and the amount is

said to exceed the value of all property accumulated by mankind since the downfall of the Roman Empire.

Now—August 1919—the war is over. German preparedness proved to be defective, there was revolution at home and revolt in the army. Germany is disarmed both on land and sea; we have had a Peace Conference. So far as the facts can be discovered, at this time, there was nothing accomplished at that conference, that was not dictated by the Royal family and Aristocracy of England aided by the corporations, trusts, grain, cotton, stock gamblers and Big Business, of the United States.

Our delegates to the Peace Conference have arrived home, Mr. Daniels—Secretary of the navy—after reviewing five miles of war ships (that part of the navy sent to the Pacific as a warning to Japan or chip on our shoulder for her to knock off) tells us that we have a navy now of a million tons and five million tons more in course of construction; and Mr. Baker—Secretary of War—has brought in a bill for an army of five hundred thousand men and universal training for all fit boys as they become nineteen years of age.

This is exactly what our corporations, trusts, grain, cotton, stock gamblers want; while we

are getting ready for the war that preparedness is certain to bring upon us there will be a demand for all kinds of war material and there is more graft in army contracts than there is in other business. Then, when the war is begun, there is a riot of money getting and the corporations, trusts and the rest of the combination, including grain, cotton, stock gamblers and interlocking directors, which we call big business do most of the getting and least of the paying.

Least of the paying because they are usually able to add the taxes they pay to the price of the commodity they sell, in this way the consumer finally has to pay the tax.

The Peace Conference seems to have made war instead of peace, militarism is in the saddle the world over, the nations that are not at war are preparing for war, we must have a navy five times more powerful than we have now, and we must have universal training and that means universal conscription when we are fully prepared.

If we hope to be victorious in the great war that this world-wide preparedness is sure to cause we must learn something from the failure of German preparedness, we cannot hope to be better prepared so far as FIGHTERS are con-

cerned than Germany was the first of August, 1914; in the beginning the German machine worked to perfection, but along in October, 1918, there was trouble in Germany, the German people were starving; it also began to appear to them, and the army, that the destruction of property during the war might have to be paid for by the German people, that means always, by the people who work and sweat and enjoy little if any of the pleasures of life and that includes the soldiers who did the fighting. Here is where the German machine was deficient, it did not provide trained FEEDERS AND PAYERS.

War requires FEEDERS, PAYERS and FIGHTERS. German preparedness provided for the fighters only. The result was defeat, caused by revolution in Germany and revolt in the army.

In order to prevent this same calamity from defeating us in the next great world's war for which we are preparing, the returned soldiers and their families, who are a vast majority of the people of our country, must organize a new political party—An appropriate name of this party would be THE SONS OF LIBERTY—rescue the Government of the United States from the domination of the corporations, trusts and big business and reestablish the admin-

istration of justice\* and government of the people and do all things necessary to see that that kind of government is perpetuated. It is surely a great injustice to select the young unmarried boys to do the killing and getting killed in war, then after they come home to make them pay the cost of the war. In this war with Germany to put an end to all war, it is safe to say that every selective drafted soldier lost at least one thousand dollars and farm boys that were engaged in the surplus method of farming lost from five to twenty-five thousand dollars each. In addition to this there were many thousands killed and many more thousands wounded and maimed for life.

Therefore, as a matter of justice and for the purpose of causing a more equal distribution of the wealth of our country, which will follow in all others, and which is absolutely necessary for perpetuating government of the people, the new and victorious party will cause Exemption Boards to be appointed and questionnaires prepared and sent out to every person, corporation and trust in the United States.

The law will provide the FEEDERS by exempting every farm boy or man living and working on a farm from which surplus food

\*See Justice.

products to the extent of one thousand dollars were sold the previous year, from all war training of any kind.

About one-third of the farmers produce cotton and tobacco and do not produce food for themselves or help or feed for their stock; another third produce a living and do not care to produce more.

About 1890, the tile drainage craze struck the West, large open ditches were made by steam shovels for outlets, then the farms were tile drained and the Surplus method of the production was gradually adopted by about one-third of the farmers, new methods and new machinery were used and the whole system of farming revolutionized, this class of farm boys quit moving to the cities, the autos, tractors and new methods interested the boys and farming began to show some profits.

The boys learned how to drive the autos and tractors and manage the new machinery; they, the boys from 16 to 30 years' of age for the last ten years prior to the war were furnishing the brains and most of the labor for producing the many surplus products that supply the markets with the immense amount and endless variety of food products for feeding the people of our own country and for export to foreign coun-



tries. Then the war came. Exemption boards were appointed, usually consisting of one doctor, one lawyer and one editor of a country newspaper, in the rural districts; questionnaires were sent out providing for the exemption of farm boys who were producing a large surplus of food products, but the Exemption Boards argued if Sam Smith's boy who was a poor man (make-a-living farmer) had to go then Johnny Jones who was practically running his father's farm and had the financial backing, ability and brains to produce a yearly surplus of several thousand dollars of food products must also go.

The only reason why we won the war is because we did not get into it one year sooner or it did not last one year longer. When we sent the boys who were feeding the world to France, we prepared the way for starvation and revolution in our country. It was exactly the same thing, or a little worse, than Napoleon did when he sent an army of five hundred thousand men to Moscow without making any preparations for feeding them.

We complain about the high cost of living. If the war had not come to an end last November and some of the farm boys let out in time to help with this year's crop (1919) most of the people of Europe and many in our own country

would have starved to death before food could have been produced to feed them.

The FIGHTERS, FEEDERS and PAYERS are all of equal importance in winning the next war. Too much depends upon the feeders to leave their selection to the Exemption Boards. Now as to the PAYERS:

The questionnaires will provide for locating the wealth and the amount owned by each individual, corporation and trust, with the same penalties for false answers as provided for selecting the fighters.

A million dollars represents a large amount of property and is as much as any one individual, corporation or trust should be allowed to own, if we intend to perpetuate government of the people. Therefore those owning more than a million dollars will make the best payers and will be classed in the new questionnaires as follows:

	Class Number
\$1,000,000 and over.....A	1
\$900,000, less than \$1,000,000.....A	2
\$800,000, less than \$900,000.....A	3
\$700,000, less than \$800,000.....A	4
\$600,000, less than \$700,000.....A	5
\$500,000, less than \$600,000.....A	6
\$400,000, less than \$500,000.....A	7

\$300,000, less than \$400,000.....A	8
\$200,000, less than \$300,000.....A	9
\$100,000, less than \$200,000.....A	10

When Class A. 1. is exhausted and reduced to a million dollars each they will fall into Class A. 2. and so on down to Class A. 10.

The old and experienced advocates of German Preparedness claim the fighters should have at least two years of training in order to acquire obedience and form the habit of being soldiers; that will apply with equal force to payers.

The royal families, aristocracy and autocracy of Europe have always been the rulers of Europe; the corporations, trusts, grain, cotton, stock gamblers and big business, usually called Wall Street or the money power have governed this country ever since the election of Samuel J. Tilden, president of the United States in 1876; we continue to have elections, we vote, sometimes the republican party is in power, sometimes the democratic party is in power, but government comes from Wall Street just the same. Those in power are responsible for the war debt, it is their debt, let the PAYERS pay it and they will acquire the habit of paying while the FEEDERS feed and the FIGHTERS from the habit of being soldiers.

In regard to the rulers of this country. President Wilson is the best authority on this question; he is the author of a book that every voter should read. This book was published in 1913. Following are some quotations from—

\* \* \* \* \*

As previously stated, we have one million tons of warships and five million more in course of construction.

Japan and other nations will follow our example and increase their navies. All of these vessels use large quantities of oil. We have more railroads and farm machinery than all the rest of the World. When the oil is exhausted, there is nothing to take its place as a lubricant. This will cause a calamity that should be foreseen and averted.

If permitted to come, it will cause more damage to the people of our country than all other nations combined.

While calling a convention of the people of the United States, Germany England and France to organize, "The United Nations" appeared to be the only way to prevent the calamity that preparedness in Europe was sure to cause.

At the present time, the plans proposed for paying the expense of preparedness and war seems to be the best and surest way to prevent the next war. \* \* \*

# *The New Freedom*

*By Woodrow Wilson*

Page 5. "There was a time when corporations played a very minor part in our business affairs, but now they play the chief part, and most men are the servants of corporations.

Page 15. "American industry is not free, as once it was free; American enterprise is not free; the man with only a little capital is finding it harder to get into the field, more and more impossible to compete with the big fellow. Why? Because the laws of this country do not prevent the strong from crushing the weak.

"This is the reason, and because the strong have crushed the weak the strong dominate the industry and the economic life of this country.

Page 18. "There has come over the land that un-American set of conditions which enables a small number of men **who control the government** to get favors from the government.

Page 25. "I speak for the moment, of the control over the government exercised by Big Business. \*\*\*\*\* Our government has been for the past few years under the control of heads of great allied corporations with special interests. It has not controlled these interests and assigned them a proper place in the whole system of business; it has submitted itself to their control.

"As a result, there have grown up vicious systems and schemes of governmental favoritism (the most obvious being the extravagant tariff), far-reaching in effect upon the whole fabric of life, touching to his injury every inhabitant of the land.

Page 28. "We know that something intervenes between the people of the United States and the control of their own affairs at Washington. It is not the people who have been ruling there of late.

Page 35. "The government, which was designed for the people, has got into the hands of bosses and their employers, the special interests. An invisible empire has been set up above the forms of democracy.

Page 57. "The masters of the government of the United States are the combined capital-

ists and manufacturers of the United States. \*\*\*\*\* Page 58. "Every time it has come to a critical question these gentlemen have been yielded to, and their demands have been treated as the demands that should be followed as a matter of course. The government of the United States at present is a foster child of the special interests. It is not allowed to have a will of its own. \*\*\*\*\* Page 59. "The government of the United States in recent years has not been administered by the common people of the United States. You know just as well as I do, it is not an indictment against anybody, it is a mere statement of facts.

Page 174. "Certain monopolies in this country have gained almost complete control of the raw material, chiefly in the mines, out of which the great body of manufactures are carried on, and they now discriminate, when they will, in the sale of raw material between those who are rivals of the monopoly and those who submit to the monopoly.

Page 175. "There is another injustice that monopoly engages in. The trust that deals in the cruder products which are to be transformed into the more elaborate manufactures often will not sell these crude products except upon the terms of monopoly—that is to say.

the people that deal with them must buy exclusively from them.

Page 189. "The facts of the situation amount to this: that a comparatively small number of men control the raw material of this country; that a comparatively small number of men control the water-powers that can be made useful for the economical production of the energy to drive our machinery; that the same number of men largely control the railroads; that by agreements handed around among themselves they control prices, and that the same group of men control the larger credits of the country.

Page 194. "All that is proposed to do is to take them under control and regulation.

Page 201. "We are at the parting of the ways. We have, not one or two or three, but many, established and formidable monopolies in the United States. We have, not one or two, but many, fields of endeavor into which it is difficult, if not impossible, for the independent man to enter. We have restricted credit, we have restricted opportunity, we have controlled development, and we have come to be one of the worst ruled, one of the most completely controlled and dominated governments in the civilized world—no longer a government by



free opinion, no longer a government by conviction and the vote of the majority, but a government by the opinion and the duress of small groups of dominant men.

Page 203. "There is no hope to be seen for the people of the United States until the partnership is dissolved. And the business of the party now entrusted with power is going to be to dissolve it."

If anything has been dissolved or any law passed that Wall Street did not want passed it has not been made known to the people. This applies to the Peace Conference as well as to the law making powers at Washington.

We have not been diligent, we have allowed the corporations, trusts and big business to use the government, through the tariff, to acquire an undue proportion of the wealth of the country and by the power of this great wealth under the control of a few individuals, (as Mr. Wilson says, *New Freedom* page 201) "We have come to be one of the worst ruled, one of the most completely controlled and dominated, governments in the civilized world.

It is not necessary to do any killing or rioting. That kind of revolution in a country where every citizen can vote and the majority rule is

of no benefit ; the drafted men and their families are a vast majority of this country ; they saved England and France from defeat and prevented a great war between Germany and the United States, by going to France and defeating Germany there. When the Peace Conference met in December, 1918, Germany was disarmed, they had every assurance that the conference would establish an International Army and Navy to prevent any nation from making war on another and then the nations would be safely disarmed ; the Peace Conference remained in continual session for seven months and then submitted their League of Nations for its adoption by the various nations. So far as we are concerned, we find there is a prior and secret treaty between England and Japan ; that we are required to send an army and supplies to Russia to assist England and Japan in subjugating the Russian people, who have always been friends of the United States ; that we are required to assist England when called upon to hold the people of Egypt, India, Ireland and all her colonies in subjugation.

If we want Universal Peace and Prosperity we must :

1. Organize a government of all the nations ; an appropriate name would be THE UNITED NATIONS.

2. Elect a Peace Congress on a basis of fair and equal representation, population, trade and wealth being considered.

3. The Peace Congress will be furnished with the best ship the ingenuity of man can construct, the name of the ship shall be : THE UNITED NATIONS. This ship will be the headquarters of the Peace Congress, the congress will be in continuous session, visiting all nations, informing themselves of existing conditions for the purpose of giving intelligent assistance when requested by the people of any nation that may be in trouble.

4. The Peace Congress shall elect their own president and other officers from the members of the Congress.

5. The pay of the members of the Peace Congress shall be Ten Thousand Dollars per annum, all living and traveling expense, except clothing, to be furnished free.

6. For the purpose of giving the Peace Congress power of enforcing its mandates, it shall be furnished with a standing army of one million men, by the nations composing this union; the financial ability of Russia, India and China may be taken into consideration at present and their quota be reduced if necessary.

7. The Peace Congress shall be furnished with an international navy, consisting for the present of fifty battle ships, and other ships of war to make the navy a complete fighting machine. The nations shall contribute to this navy the best and fastest ships on the basis of the present naval power of the nations composing this union.

8. The Peace Congress shall appoint all officers of the army and navy and remove the same for cause.

9. After the International Navy is established, the naval strength of all the nations, including both members and non-members of this union shall be reduced in proportion to the remaining naval strength of the various nations, to the extent that the combined naval strength of all the nations shall not exceed seventy-five per cent of the naval strength of the United Nations.

10. The reduction of naval strength may be accomplished for the present by removing the large caliber long range guns and turning them over to the care of the Peace Congress and replacing them with small caliber short range guns. The armies of the various nations shall be reduced to the extent necessary to maintain order within their own borders.

11. Universal training and conscription shall not be permitted by any nation, either member or non-member of this union, therefore the men composing the international army and navy shall be volunteers, shall be paid at least fifty dollars per month in coin, and shall be entitled to discharge at the end of six years, given a bonus of six hundred dollars and free transportation home, except one-half of the first army and navy shall be required to serve three years only, and given a bonus of three hundred dollars and free transportation home.

12. The army and navy shall be drilled in the English language and schools shall be maintained by the Peace Congress to assist the men in learning that language sufficient to understand all orders.

13. Trade being the great civilizer of mankind and all tariff duties being based upon injustice, freedom of trade by and between all nations composing this union, except in intoxicating beverages and other poisons shall be established and maintained by the Peace Congress.

14. The Peace Congress shall have full and complete control over the manufacture and sale of all kinds of war material, including war ships, submarines, torpedoes, airplanes, bombs,

cannons, rifles and all other instruments and material necessary for any nation to make war on another nation, this section applies to all nations either members or non-members of this union.

15. The Peace Congress shall have full and complete control of all straits, narrows and canals and hold them open for ships of all nations on exactly the same terms.

16. The flag of the United Nations shall be the same as the flag of the United States, except the blue square shall be round to represent the Earth, with a star to represent each nation.

17. The Peace Congress shall not interfere with the internal affairs or troubles of any nation, except when called upon by the government or people for its advice and assistance.

18. The Peace Congress may send committees or individual members on tours of inspection throughout any of the nations composing this union.

19. The Peace Congress shall, as soon as possible establish a Universal system of coinage also a Universal system of weights and measures.

20. In case any nation, either member or non-member of this union violates any of the mandates of the Peace Congress, the ports of such nation shall be closed to all trade and travel; if this does not produce the desired effect, the army and navy shall be called into action and the rebellious nation reduced to submission, made to pay the cost of the proceedings, including five thousand dollars for each and every soldier of the international army that may be killed or wounded.

The people of all nations will fix their own boundaries. That includes the Philippines, Ireland, Egypt, India, China, Canada, the Balkans and all other nations. There are reasons why it would be better for the smaller nations of Europe to unite and organize the United States of Europe: it makes no difference about the boundaries, there will be freedom of trade and travel by and between all nations, just the same as we have free trade by and between all the States of the United States.

In the construction of the Eighth Column it was shown that The Public Utilities will be owned by the people and operated by the government for the people, that being the law provided by the Creator to carry out His intention: "Even as the green herb have I given you all things." Then the people of all nations will

adopt it. Manifestly, it would be less complicated if the Public Utilities of all of Europe were included as one nation for that purpose; this applies also to North America, the Public Utilities of Canada and Mexico should be included with those of the United States.

There is no time to be lost. The new war debt of the world added to the old one, in addition to the cost of the new and more expensive preparedness that the nations of the Earth are rushing into, will be a burden that the people of this age will not long endure.

THE UNITED NATIONS must be organized and armed with an international army and navy to prevent any nation from making war on another and the nations disarmed; that will put an end to war and that is the only way to do it; if we wait for the next war, which will not be long coming, the whole world, with the possible exception of China, will be financially bankrupt and civilization swept away and the few people left will be in the same or worse condition than the people of Russia at the present time.

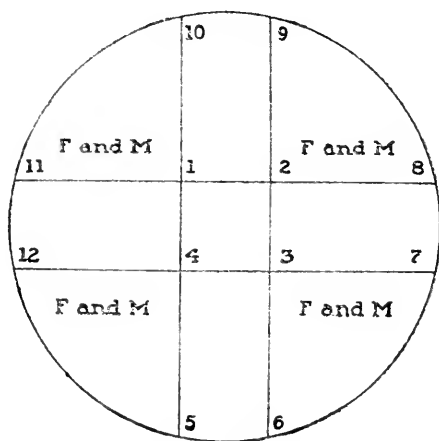
Think of it, reader, the day the armies are disbanded, the navies disarmed, the cannon spiked; that day and forever after, life, home, family, civilization, property, everything we



hold dear, is safer than it was the day before. These are the playthings of the childhood of civilization, the instruments of the barbarian. They belong to a by-gone age, have been weighed in the balance and found wanting and should be buried with the dead past before they inflict another and a greater calamity upon mankind.

That irresistible force, the constant pressure of the selfish mainspring of human conduct, on the common people; the force that overthrew the Kaiser and German militarism, the force that caused the downfall of the Czar and the Russian Autocracy, was more especially provided by the Creator for the construction of this Column, which will be the crowning glory of man. It is plainly based upon the proposition that the Earth was created for mankind and the fruits of the Earth are the gift of the Creator to all.

# *Diagram Showing Construction of Twelfth Column*



*Religion*

WHERE KNOWLEDGE GOES THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION FOLLOWS. IT APPEARS TO BE THE ONLY RELIGION THAT REQUIRES UNIVERSAL EDUCATION, THAT THRIVES ON THE INCREASE OF KNOWLEDGE, THAT IS STRENGTHENED BY EVERY NEW DISCOVERY OF SCIENCE.

## *Religion*

**R**ELIGION is the recognition of a supreme being, and is to each individual according to his intellectual attainments. It defines man's duty to his Creator and to his fellow men.

Religious liberty is the discovery and application of the natural law that every one has the right to his own religious opinion.

The plain duty of man to mankind is to observe the golden rule—"Do unto others as you would that others do unto you."

To do his work, at least not obstruct it, to establish universal peace and harmony and carry the Christian religion to all nations, is the duty of man to the Creator.

It is almost useless to undertake to accomplish this great work by sending a few missionaries to heathen or uncivilized countries. The ignorant and uneducated cannot understand,

consequently cannot embrace the spirit of the Christian religion.

"They may," says Mr. Buckle, the great historian of Civilization in England, "build churches and attend the meetings, adopt the rites and ceremonies of the new religion, but the religion itself cannot be adopted by an ignorant people; the ignorance must first be removed." Therefore, the forward movement of Christianity depends upon the general diffusion of knowledge.

Where knowledge goes the Christian religion follows. It is the only religion that requires universal education, that thrives on the increase of knowledge, that is strengthened by every new discovery of science.

As trade was intended by the Creator to be the great civilizer of mankind, the immense increase of trade and travel and the corresponding increase of prosperity in all nations that will be caused by the downfall of protection from poverty by taxation and the maintenance of peace on a war basis, will cause an awakening of the people, resulting in the desired diffusion of knowledge, which will necessarily lead to the adoption of the Christian religion by the people of all nations.

Then will the magnificent structure, the grandest work of man, be complete, according to the plans and specifications of Him who doeth all things well.

## *Notes*

Note 1. The word man as used in this book includes both men and women. So far no scientific reason has been discovered for making any distinction in the rights, either political or otherwise, of individuals on account of sex. Universal Peace and Universal Civilization cannot be attained without perfect equality and the combined effort of both men and women.

Note 2. Mr. Buckle, whom I have often quoted in this book, repeatedly warns us of the danger of the abuse of power by any class of the people. Speaking of the condition of the people of India, he says: "It was therefore to be expected that the unequal distribution of wealth should cause an unequal distribution of power, and there is no instance on record of any class possessing power without abusing it."

Again he says: "The love of exercising power has been found to be so universal that no class of men who have possessed authority have been able to avoid abusing it." To allow the bankers to issue paper money and control

the amount is evidently conferring upon them a power which they will be sure to abuse.

Note 3, in memory of my beloved daughter Mabel.

### HELEN'S FAREWELL

I'm going to put you away, Dolly,  
For I've grown a woman to be.  
"When you're a man, put away childish things"  
And, Dolly, my dear, that means me.

The pastor read that from the Bible,  
And I know right away that I should  
Put away my dolly and dishes  
And everything else that I could.

Just think, I'll be twelve next birthday,  
So I'll dress you up nice as can be,  
A hat and a coat and a dress ruffly fine  
I'll make, and then we shall see

If that helps the heartache that's in me,  
For it's funny what queer pains are there  
In front of my left shoulder blade, dear,  
And I never once thought I should care.

So I'll say "good-by," precious dolly,  
But I'll visit you once in a while,  
For I know I just couldn't stand it  
To never again see your smile.

By V. Reeling.



## *Justice*

IN THE CHANCERY COURT. BILL FOR PARTITION. No. 13902. The bill shows, on its face that it was filed thirty-two years after the death of the ancestor and there was no excuse for the long delay.

The Supreme Court of the United States has established the rule that equity is the same all over the United States and the State Courts are required to follow its decisions in all equity matters. In *Badger vs. Badger* 69, U. S. 836 the court says: In all cases of unreasonable delay the complainant must show in his bill that he has been deprived of his right by the fraud and deception of the defendant, otherwise it is the duty of the court to dismiss the bill at complainants cost.

Again in *Bicknell vs. Comstock* 113 U. S. 149 the court says: After the full running of the Statute (of limitations) the one in possession has a perfect title to the land and the one out of possession has lost all right of action. Therefore, all that defendants attorneys had to do

was to allege, that the bill of complaint shows unreasonable delay on its face and no excuse; and on account of the delay the complainant had lost all right of action, and the defendants had a perfect title to the premises, and request the court to dismiss the bill at complainants cost, confirm the title to the premises in the defendants, and cite the above cases in the U. S. courts. In that case, if the trial court did not see fit to follow the U. S. Supreme Court the cause could have been appealed to the State Supreme Court, if that court did not see fit to follow the decisions of the U. S. Court then the cause could have been appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court and that court would have had to reverse old and established rules of law and equity or reverse the State courts and order the titled confirmed in the defendants.

Instead of doing this, defendants attorneys, without the knowledge or consent of defendants, commenced their answer to the bill of complaint as follows: We, the defendants admit the complainant is a cotenant, owns a one-third interest in the premises and is entitled to a decree for partition.

Evidently the court had no jurisdiction to do anything in the matter except dismiss the cause at complainants cost and confirm the title in the defendants; instead of doing this the court,

on June 21, 1910 appointed commissioners to divide and partition the premises, without directing them to set the improvements off to the one who made them without taking the value of the improvements into consideration.

On Nov. 9, 1910 the commissioners submitted their report, finding that the premises could not be partitioned and divided without prejudice to the owners and estimated the value of the premises at \$12,000.00. On the same day the court issued the Decree of Sale, without directing the master to sell it subject to the mortgage or free of the mortgage.

On or about Nov. 12, 1910 the court issued a paper, headed:

#### MEMORANDA OF DECREE ON ACCOUNTING.

For the instruction of the attorneys in drafting the Decree on Accounting; in this paper the defendants are allowed credit on the accounting for all moneys and interest thereon paid out in the payment of the mortgage; and for all moneys and interest thereon paid for repairs, taxes, and insurance; as to the improvements the defendants were to be allowed credit for the increase in the sale price of the land caused by the improvements, which was proven by the

testimony of three competent witnesses to be \$9,200.00.

On Jan. 14, 1911 the Master sold the premises to the defendants for \$12,400.00 cash. The public was barred from bidding because there was no Decree of Accounting on file and it was not stated in the advertisement or orally at the time of the sale whether the premises were to be sold free of the mortgage or subject to the mortgage.

In the evening after the sale of the premises the attorneys and judge who had charge of this cause in equity met in the office of the Master in Chancery, set aside the section of the Memoranda of Decree on Accounting in relation to defendants credits and prepared the Decree on Accounting, as it appears in the record, allowing the defendants credit on the accounting for the complainants PROPORTIONATE SHARE of the mortgage, improvements, repairs, taxes and insurance which they have paid "out of their own funds." This decree was dated back five months and eight days to August 6, 1910 and filed as if made at that time. The act of dating this decree back is a penitentiary offense.

The commissioners to divide and partition the premises were appointed June 21, 1910 sub-

mitted their report Nov. 9, 1910 during all of this time they had the subject matter of this cause in equity in their hands and under their control and the court had no jurisdiction to enter the Decree on Accounting until after the report of the commissioners was submitted and confirmed by the court.

It is a well established rule of law and equity that a decree made without jurisdiction is absolutely null and void; every action of the courts under that decree is null and void and the distribution of defendants money under that decree was no better in any particular than the division of the loot among thieves after holding up the officers of a bank and robbing the safe.

On Jan. 24, 1912 the Master in Chancery submitted his report in which he finds, the ancestor in this cause died June 9, 1877, that the value of the premises for the years 1877, 1878, 1879 and 1880 was \$1,600.00 mortgaged for \$1,600.00 at ten per cent annual interest which the defendants paid "OUT OF THEIR OWN FUNDS".

The owners equity in a piece of land is the difference between the value of the land and the mortgage. In this cause in equity the owner had no equity in the land, and after the

court confirmed the report of the Master the courts again had no jurisdiction to proceed with the case, because there was no subject matter involved.

The Master found in this report that the defendants paid for all of the improvements, repairs, taxes, and insurance ever since the year of 1877 "OUT OF THEIR OWN FUNDS".

In the Decree on Accounting made in the evening of the day of the sale Jan. 14, 1911 the court set off a homestead for the widow 34 years after the death of the husband (the ancestor) and three years after the death of the widow. The law provides if any party to the suit is entitled to a homestead the court will set it off, that is instruct the commissioners to set it off, the widow was not a party to the suit. She was not summoned.

Here is the object of the homestead: The Master found the widows share \$1,000.00 was five eighths of \$1,600.00 and the heirs share was three-eighths and the complainants Proportionate Share was one-third of three-eighths; he found that the amount of mortgage and interest on same for 34 years was \$8,002.00; that the widows share was five-eighths, \$5,001.25; that the heirs share, three-eighths, is \$3,000.75;

that the complainants Proportionate Share, one-third of \$3,000.75 is \$1,000.25 and that was the amount allowed the defendants for paying the mortgage. That is they were allowed one-eighth of the amount that ought to have been allowed; the Master further found that the cost of the improvements, drainage and repairs was \$3,203.00 which the defendants paid out of their own funds, and the complainants proportionate share of this after making due allowance for the homestead is \$1,696.58; that the taxes and insurance all paid by the defendants out of their own funds since and including the year 1877 is \$949.35 and complainants proportionate share of same, after making due allowance for the homestead is \$438.20, (no interest was allowed on the improvements, drainage and repairs or on the taxes and insurance, except on complainants proportionate share,) making says the Master \$3,134.93 that the defendants have credit for the Proportionate Share of the complainant for improvements, mortgage indebtedness, interest, repairs, drainage, taxes and insurance which they have paid "OUT OF THEIR OWN FUNDS".

The law in regard to improvements in partition proceedings is very simple and easily understood and is as follows:

MANTERNACH vs. STUDDT, 240 Ill. 464

(page 470). In case one tenant in common improves the property, if a bill is filed for partition the court will, if possible, allot the portion improved to the one making the improvement, without taking into account the value of the improvement. *Dean vs. Omera*, 47 Ill. 120; *Noble vs. Tipton*, 219 Ill. 182 (that applies to instructions to commissioners).

The following applies to instructions to the Master in Chancery: If such division cannot be made, the court will allow the one making the improvement the increase in the value of the premises caused thereby and not the cost of the improvement. *Mahoney vs. Mahoney*, 65 Ill. 406; *Cooter vs. Dearborn*, 115 Ill. 509.

In this case the Master found the cost of the improvements was \$3,203.00. The court, the Master and the attorneys, evidently entered into a conspiracy to compel the defendants to buy their own premises by not stating whether it was to be sold subject to the mortgage or not; the defendants bought the premises, that is the land and the improvements and paid \$3,203.00 for the improvements again and no attempt was made to allow them anything for the \$3,203.00 they paid over to the Master for their own improvements. Here was a direct violation of law resulting in robbing the defendants of \$3,203.00.



This cause in equity was taken to the State Supreme Court on a Writ of Error, the whole record was before the court. That court has repeatedly said that the court derives jurisdiction from the constitution, and the law. In this cause the court said the admissions of the answer settle the question of a freehold and deprive the court of jurisdiction and transfers the cause to the Appellate Court.

Under the rulings and decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, herein quoted, the State Supreme Court had no jurisdiction in the matter, except to dismiss the cause at complainants cost and direct the trial court to confirm the title to the premises in the defendants. It is absurd to claim that the admissions of defendants attorneys can overrule the Supreme Court of the United States and give the State Supreme Court jurisdiction to transfer a cause in equity that was outlawed by the decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court.

The whole object of this action in equity was to make business for the attorneys and provide a graft fund for the banks that furnish bond for the Master in Chancery. It is safe to say that no private individual ever did anything to corrupt the courts of the United States. Who did it? In a certain divorce case found in the Chicago papers of Sept. 4, 1919 we find the fol-

lowing testimony: Joseph Porchia on the stand.

Q—What was the girls name? was it Sadie McDonnough? A—Yes, sir.

Q—This girl, Sadie McDonnough—you took her to Philadelphia for the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company? A—Yes, sir.

Q—And you brought the girl back to New York to testify against Oppenheim? A—I took her away on orders of the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company so she would not appear before Referee Odell, fearing that she would break down, in order that she would not confess that she was paid.

Q—You knew that Sadie McDonnough was going to take the stand against Oppenheim and lie? A—I did.

Q—And you knew that she was being paid by the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company? A—Yes, sir.

Q—And you had done business with the Oppenheims before that? A—Yes.

Q—Sadie did testify against Oppenheim? A—Yes, sir.

Q—And you did testify against Oppenheim? A—Yes, sir.

Q—And you corroborated the two girls?

A—Yes, sir, because the Company had already agreed to give me \$50,000 and a life job. I was only 22 then and I held the job twelve years. I admit it. When the time came for me to tell the referee why I did that I vindicated them. I did it on the advice of a prominent judge sitting on the bench today.

Q—You confessed that you lied in the Oppenheim trial? A—Yes, sir.

Q—You knew how to frame-up? A—Yes, sir, for the Company. THAT WAS MY BUSINESS.

Yes that was my business, to frame up testimony for the company. If the rottenness of the business was confined to the corporations and trusts it would not be so bad, but the trouble is the real damage falls upon the ordinary people, those who have some property but not enough to employ Frame Ups and attorneys by the year to save them from being deprived of their homes and property by such Actions in Chancery as No. 13902.

This cause in Equity is plain proof that the Chancery Court should to be abolished. There is no good reason for allowing so called lawyers and judges to continue making frame ups in

partition cases without juries to hear the evidence and at least try to administer justice.

If we propose to perpetuate government of the people the time is here to make the judges and lawyers over and make them honest or abolish the whole system of State courts.

In the cause 13902 there were nine so-called lawyers and two judges in the trial court, each and every one of them knew the court had no jurisdiction: First, Because every allegation of the bill was barred by the Statute of Limitations.

Second, Because the court had no jurisdiction to issue the Decree on Accounting before the commissioners submitted their report. Third, Because the Master found the value of the premises was \$1,600.00 mortgaged for \$1,600.00 at ten per cent interest.

All of these judges and lawyers were sworn to protect the inviolability of the mortgage contract. Then the Cause was taken to the State Supreme Court. That court being deprived of jurisdiction by the admissions of lawyers, that were barred by the Statute of Limitations, transferred it to the Appellate Court, which court confirmed the findings of

the trial court and then it was taken back to the Supreme Court on some kind of an action in law, wherein a full copy of the mortgage was laid before that court, but a hearing was denied. Evidently any attempt to reform the State Courts would be a tremendous undertaking.

Under the circumstances the only thing the people can do is to abolish the whole system and elect juries to hear and decide all cases between individuals without the assistance of any lawyers or judges. There will be no corporations and trusts to prosecute; and the Public Utilities being operated by the government, the United States Supreme Court would have time to settle all cases arising between the people and the government.

In this connection a pamphlet by George Shelley Hughs, Chicago—"Corporations and Trade Unions"—is timely. Mr. Hughs shows Corporations to be destructive to every phase of democracy, and shows how they may be destroyed without violence to Constitution or Laws. This question of corporations for profit is the next to be considered by the people.









